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Column One
BY
David Courtney

THE Middle East is an uneasy conception: and hasn't become any easier since Israel, like another Crusading kingdom, set itself up (and the western strip with the ideas, the institutions, the tools and the geegaws of Europe and America. It has come like a harsh, plain, obvious fact into a region where most facts are blurred and made curiously flexible by illusion. It has brought the well-adjusted and inescapable chronometre of events into a land which usually makes very little distinction between past, present and future, and runs them together into a delightful unreality. The conflict between Israel and her neighbours is, in a way, the conflict between a man who winds his timepiece every night before he goes to bed and a man to whom time cannot be mathematically divided between yesterday, today and tomorrow but is, so to speak, a fusion of the three: an unexacting reverie extending at any moment from the recollected past through the fleeting present to the imagined future.

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IT has to be admitted that there is something likeable about the people to whom time is a reverie; but it is a likeableness that has to be qualified, especially by a neighbour that keeps its timepiece wound, is shrewdly conscious of the present and is disposed to make a sharp reality of such things as frontiers. Even the Big Power Statesmen and their experts, like Mr. Shuckburgh, who has been testing the reverie and the facts for himself, must put their qualifications to what is likeable in the Middle East. They must, indeed, fish out the present facts from the timeless reverie and, no doubt, also temper the facts of those who, like the Israelis, are factual, with some measure of the illusion which, in a large part of the Middle East, has itself become an immense and inescapable reality.

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IN fine, just as the facts of Israel and of her relations with her neighbours cannot be set aside, so, I suppose, the illusions of the Arabs cannot be set aside: certainly not by contemptuously describing them as illusions. For, as fact of the matter seems to be that this uneasy conception called the Middle East, which in plain words has become a confounded nuisance to half the world, is somehow very, very important. It is important strategically. It is important economically. The Arab States may dwell in illusion but there is nothing illusory about their waterways, the aptness of their territory for military bases, or the huge usefulness of their oil. Israel for her part and unhappily, has frontiers. And, of course, Democracy. But Democracy nowadays is soft currency and oil is hard.

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STILL, it should be possible to take the conflict out of all these varying conditions and values and somehow balance them to a semblance of peace: co-existence is the fashionable word; and, if it must be, let it be so devised that co-existence becomes the fact and peace the illusion and the arrangement therefore palatable to the tastes of both sides. The result, paradoxically enough, may well be common sense, which quite often depends for its efficacy on a cunning admixture of nonsense.

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THERE is, indeed, no cut and dried way of settling the dispute between Israel and the Arab States just as there is no cut and dried way of settling the Middle East question as a whole, which, in spite of its canal, its oil and its potential bases, must remain an embarrassing skeleton in the Foreign Office cupboard and must become, in due time, an embarrassing skeleton in the State Department cupboard. Arab inertia, which, however, is capable of erupting unpredictably and recklessly, in its way is not a bad match for a Western dynamic which is compelled, nowadays, to substitute negotiation for the broadsides of a simpler age. And that I suppose, is just as true of the Israeli dynamic in relation to Arab inertia. In short, the questions Mr. Shuckburgh has come to study are perplexing questions, to which the answers will not easily be found. It is something that he is studying them where they arise; for to know the questioner may be to know half the answer.

Jerusalem, November 26.

Yoshida's Party Decides to Urge His Resignation

TOKYO, Thursday. — Leaders of the ruling Liberal Party today decided to advise Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida to resign. Their recommendation will be sent to the Party's General Board for approval.

Deputy Premier Takemare Ogata was suggested as Mr Yoshida's successor.

Meanwhile, both the right and left-wing Socialist Parties today pledged their support to Mr. Ichiro Hatoyama, leader of the new Democratic Party, as next Premier, thus virtually sealing the fate of the six-year-old Yoshida Govt.

Yoshida

The Socialist Parties, with 135 Lower House seats between them, control more votes than the Democratic Party which made its debut with a "Down-with-Yoshida" policy yesterday. The three parties altogether have more than 250 votes in the 467-member House, enough to vote Mr. Yoshida out of office, whenever they choose.

The Premier's position has been in doubt since November 22, when 35 Liberals walked out to join the Democrats. It is believed he will make a definite decision after the emergency Diet session opens on November 30, when he will report on his 53-day overseas trip and deliver his policy speech.

The Democratic Party and the Socialists have threatened a "no confidence" motion if the whole Cabinet does not resign office.

Mr. Yoshida today refused for the second time to accept a subpoena from a parliamentary committee probing the shipping bribery scandal which rocked Japan early this year. He sent a letter saying he was too tired to give evidence and enclosed a doctor's certificate saying he should rest for several days.

The prosecutors are investigating whether the Premier is liable to legal action for refusing to appear before the committee. *(UP, Reuter)*

Britain Backs US Stand on Prisoners

LONDON, Thursday (UP).—A Foreign Office spokesman said today that Britain regards China's action in sentencing 13 Americans to varying terms of imprisonment on charges of spying as a violation of the Geneva Convention on the treatment of war prisoners. The Chinese arguments to justify the treatment of the prisoners were termed "nothing more than a legal quibble."

In Geneva the Chinese Consul-General, Mr. Shum Ting, continued to ignore the request of the U.S. Consul-General, Mr. Franklin C. Gowen, for a meeting to deliver a verbal protest.

The Peking People's Daily, meanwhile, said conviction of the Americans was "absolutely necessary and correct" and that U.S. denials of the charges are futile against "iron-clad proof."

French Aircraft Bomb Algerian Rebel Bases

ALGIERS, Thursday (UP). — The French air force today launched its first full-scale air attack of the Algerian campaign when it blasted a supply base of the "Army of Allah" in the heart of the Aures mountains, according to an official announcement.

The bombers dumped explosives on grain stocks and arms depots. Officials said the bombing was only a prelude to what was in store for the outlaws if they continue operations. It was carefully planned and there were no tribesmen in the vicinity.

The raid came as the French Interior Minister, M. Francois Mitterand, announced in Paris that once loyal tribesmen had evacuated the Aures, the French would be "pitiless" in rooting out the outlaws.

Evacuation of the loyalists with their families proved difficult, but the French said the evacuation "must be considered ended" by tomorrow. About 12,000 mountaineers have notified their intention to enter the safety zone.

In Tunis today, terrorists attacked an armoured train as French military leaders met here to discuss how to bring about a truce to negotiate a cease-fire with rebel forces.

The train was derailed on a routine security journey from Metlaoui to Moularus in central Tunisia. Terrorists attacked the 20 soldiers on board with rifles and grenades, wounding an officer and a private. They swiftly withdrew into the neighbouring countryside when French reinforcements arrived from Metlaoui.

To Meet Fellaghas

Details of how Tunisian Government delegates will make contact with the *fellaghas* to persuade them to lay down their arms were settled in Tunis later tonight in conferences between General Boyer de la Tour, the Tunisian Prime Minister Tahar Ben Amar, and the military commanders of the various sectors in which contact will be made.

The nine sectors will each be divided up into sub-sectors, for each of which a French and a Tunisian delegate will be appointed. There will be 21 sub-sectors in all.

Military operations will cease in each of the nine sectors at the same time, probably on Tuesday or Wednesday, and will remain suspended for three to six days while the delegates try to meet the *fellaghas* and persuade them to accept the Franco-Tunisian offer of a free pardon on the condition that they hand in their arms and return home.

It was emphasized officially that the simultaneous cease-fire is not to be regarded as a general truce but is intended merely to speed up contact between the Government delegates and the *fellaghas*.

Raab in Florida, On Tour of United States

MIAMI, Thursday (UP). — The Austrian Chancellor, Julius Raab, arrived here today from Washington on a 5000-mile tour of the U.S.

The Chancellor will tour Florida before leaving for New Orleans Saturday. Raab is in the U.S. as a guest of President Eisenhower.

Hodeiby Trial Ends; Verdict Due 'Later'

CAIRO, Thursday. — The special military tribunal trying Hassan el Hodeiby, Supreme Guide of the Moslem Brotherhood, for whom the death sentence has been demanded by the prosecution, tonight adjourned and announced that its verdict would be given "later."

Hodeiby denies planning an armed coup and being the man behind an attempt to shoot Prime Minister Gamal Abdul Nasser, in Alexandria on October 26.

Prosecutor Nuri el-Din said, "Any ordinary court would pass sentence of capital punishment on a man who incites people to revolt against the existing government and who forms an armed secret organization to carry out his plan."

The prosecutor said huge caches of arms belonging to the Brotherhood had been found in Suez Canal zone towns.

Premier Gamal Abdul Nasser said today he would spare no effort to suppress the Moslem Brotherhood which he accused of trying to overthrow his regime by force and assassination.

In a foreign press interview he also reiterated Egypt's intention to continue support of the North African independence cause and to "try to prevent further French terrorism there."

Asked about the Syrian attitude toward the Brotherhood activities in that country, Premier Abdul Nasser pointed out that action against the organization in Egypt "protects the Syrian state as well." But he said that despite Syrian assurances to Egypt to control the Brethren "nothing serious has been accomplished."

League Council's Agenda Evades Crucial Issues

The Arab League's General Council will meeet tomorrow afternoon in the Foreign Ministry offices in Cairo, but its agenda, as in the case of its previous two meetings, shows a clear evasion of discussion of crucial subjects.

The Arab News Agency yesterday reported that apart from the Syrian delegation it is not certain which of the other seven member states will send Foreign Ministers to the conference, which will be under the chairmanship of the Lebanese delegate.

The agenda lists discussion of the presentation of credentials in Jerusalem by the U.S. and British Ambassadors to Israel; the Israel irrigation project along the Jordan River; the repair of the Akza Mosque in the Old City; the situation in French North Africa; the Syrian memorandum on expulsion of Arabs from Israel; the Syrian memorandum on Israel-Thai relations, and relations with China.

The agenda completely ignores such important issues as Arab attitude to the Western defence plans and the Turco-Pakistani pact.

Arizona Loses Convention Through Inn Restrictions

CHICAGO, Thursday (UP). — The "restricted" policy of the swank Camelback Inn of Phoenix, Arizona, caused the annual convention of the State Attorneys-General to change its site to White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

The plans were changed after the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith had petitioned the Attorneys-General to move their convention because of the hotel's discriminatory policy. The hotel's general manager conceded that the inn restricts Jewish guests to only a "handful" each year.

Greater Self-Rule For West Berlin

BERLIN, Thursday (Reuter). —The three Western Allied Commandants in Berlin today announced West Berlin would in future have "the greatest possible degree of executive, legislative and judicial self-government" compatible with Berlin's special situation.

The move follows the guarantees on Berlin issued in London and Paris by the three Western occupying powers last October.

Soviet Bloc To Hold Own Parley

MOSCOW, Thursday (Reuter). — The Eastern bloc countries appeared today to have decided to go ahead with the Soviet proposal to hold a European security conference in Moscow —despite the certainty that the non-Communist countries would stay away.

This was the view of diplomats here following an official announcement that Bulgarian and Czechoslovak delegations had been formed. They thought the conference would open here next Monday or perhaps a few day later. Confirmation was unobtainable from the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

Informed sources thought there could be little doubt that the Soviet Union was preparing an elaborate conference at which Mr. Molotov's plans for a European security treaty would be given the fullest publicity.

These sources thought the conference would be used primarily as a propaganda platform for the Russian security treaty plan originally put forward by Mr. Molotov at the Berlin conference. This would be directed firstly towards halting the Paris agreements on the rearming of Western Germany.

'Go Slow' May Delay French Ratification

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — A coalition of former European Army supporters and opponents of German rearmament has been waging a "go slow" campaign so successfully that it has become uncertain whether the National Assembly can start its debate on ratification of the Paris Agreements on December 14, as planned by Prime-Minister Mendes-France.

The Premier's 1955 budget bill is also having a rough passage through the National Assembly.

France will begin full negotiations this month with Germany to initiate increased trade and economic cooperation between the two countries.

The Foreign Ministry announced today that its economic expert has just returned from two days of preliminary talks in Bonn on plans for closer Franco-German economic links.

Negotiations for the next six-month trade accord will commence in Bonn. Germany is already importing shipments of French wheat in anticipation of the new agreement.

The negotiations follow the joint declaration last month by Premier Mendes-France and Chancellor Adenauer that trade will be increased in an overall programme to end the ancient enmity between the two countries.

Dr. Herbert Blankenhorn, Chancellor Adenauer's foreign policy adviser, left Bonn for Paris today to resume talks on the Saar. The meetings will not revise the agreement already reached but will discuss supplementary matters to the pact. Dr. Blankenhorn will later proceed to Britain as Dr. Adenauer's personal envoy on the occasion of Sir Winston Churchill's 80th birthday.

ATOMIC WEAPONS TRIALS PLANNED IN AUSTRALIA

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — A small party of British officials left for Australia for consultations on the possibility of holding future atomic weapons trials in Australia, the Ministry of Supply announced today.

Bat Galim Appeal Upholds Free Passage Through Suez

Issue Back to Security Council

The Chief of Staff of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization, General E. L. M. Burns, last night completed the report on the Bat Galim case which the Security Council had requested him to submit by the end of the month. Following a meeting of the Special Committee of the Egypt-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission under his chairmanship earlier in the day, the issue has been transferred back to U.N. Headquarters with a clear ruling that there had been no violation of the Armistice involved in the Bat Galim's entry into Egyptian territorial waters on its way into the Suez Canal.

Yesterday's meeting of the Special Committee at km. 95 on the Gaza Road confined itself to deleting one half of the Israel resolution which referred to the Egyptian complaint as "unfounded." This was described by an Israel spokesman afterwards as an "unimportant drafting change." The Special Committee adopted a resolution stating:

"The MAC should not adopt resolutions defining a complaint as "unfounded" as this may appear as restricting the right of either side to submit any complaint it may deem necessary; furthermore it is unnecessary to describe a complaint in such terms after the non-adoption of the complaining party's resolution."

No Reversal

"This decision is not intended as a judgment on the facts of this articular case, as to which the Special Committee has no competence, nor is it intended as a reversal of the MAC's findings in the resolution as to the facts."

It is understood that at the meeting General Burns expressed the view that the word "unsubstantiated" might have met the case rather than "unfounded." Last Friday the MAC had by a majority vote adopted Israel's resolution stating that the MAC finds the Egyptian complaint... to be unfounded, and that no provision of the Armistice Agreement had been violated by Israel."

The resolution of the Special Committee proposed by General Burns, and adopted without a vote being taken, deleted the words "...the Egyptian complaint... to be unfounded," so that the resolution now states only that the Bat Galim did not violate any provision of the Armistice. This uphold the right of Israel ships to enter Egyptian waters on their way into the Canal.

Israel was represented at the meeting by Sgan-Aluf Ramati and Egypt by Lt. Col. Gohar. Present were Mr. J. Tekoah of the Israel Foreign Ministry, MM. H. Vigier and Leriche of the U.N., Sgan-Aluf Nur Sela, Lt. Col. Naguib and Col. Bartholdy, Chairman of the Israel-Egypt MAC.

(The Army spokesman announced yesterday that Sgan Aluf Nur Sela has been appointed Head of the Israel delegation to the Israel-Egypt MAC).

Delay Worthwhile

The decision of the Special Committee winds up a long procedural struggle which may have proven to have been worthwhile since it presents the Security Council with a clear and definite decision of the MAC upheld by the Special Committee, writes *The Jerusalem Post* Diplomatic Correspondent.

It must now be faced with the general issue of freedom of passage for ships flying the Israel flag through the Suez Canal. The MAC discussion has certainly clarified the fact that the Security Council resolution of 1951 on the free passage of ships bound for Israel includes those flying the Israel flag.

At the end of the meeting Sgan-Aluf Ramati announced that he had been authorized by the Israel Chief of Staff to meet the Egyptian delegate Lt. Col. Gohar, at a special conference in order to discuss means for improving the situation along the borders as a result of infiltration into Israel, especially from the Gaza Strip. Col. Gohar agreed to the meeting in principle, but could not fix a definite date, promising to give his reply on Saturday.

Earlier the Israel delegation handed the Egyptian delegation a bundle of letters from relatives of the Bat Galim crew for delivery.

(Ramallah Radio yesterday broadcast a completely distorted version of the Special Committee meeting, alleging that the Egyptian stand had been upheld, and last Friday's MAC resolution cancelled.)

DAYAN, BURNS CONFER

Rav-Aluf Moshe Dayan, the Israel Chief of Staff, on Wednesday conferred with General E. L. M. Burns, Chief of Staff of the T.S.O.

Security Burden To Increase, Says Lavon

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The burden of security tasks will increase rather than decrease in the near future, the Minister of Defence, Mr. Pinhas Lavon, told the ninth "Little Zionist Congress" of Keren Hayesod and United Israel Appeal leaders here tonight.

It is a mistake to believe, as some do, that we have passed the most difficult period in the State's history, Mr. Lavon asserted, we are facing a more difficult period and we must realize the fact and be prepared.

Shipments of so-called light armament are on their way to neighbouring countries to the south and east at a time when the period of large scale help from abroad to Israel is either at and end or rapidly nearing an end. Consequently the nation will have to reply more on its own resources. A major security task was the settlement of empty parts of the country with new immigrants, the Minister of Defence said.

The Minister expressed his appreciation for the statement of a "Foreign Minister of a world power" who declared that his country will come to the help of Israel if she is attacked. "But I do not wish that we should be found in a position where we shall shall have to call this or that powerful nation to save us," Mr. Lavon stated.

New Mass Immigration

Mr. Giora Joseftal, head of the Jewish Agency's Absorption Department, said that a new chapter in mass immigration will open with the arrival of at least 30,000 Jews from Morocco and Tunisia who will immigrate to Israel this year.

"This time we shall be ready to absorb the immigration into the living body of the nation," Mr. Joseftal said. "If new *ma'barot* and immigrants centres are erected the blessing of immigration may turn out be a curse."

Other speakers at the assembly were the Minister of Health, Mr. Joseph Serlin, Mr. Zalman Shazar and Mr. Yitzhak Ritov. Mr. Itzhak Gruenbaum was greeted with ovations by the crowd as he appeared in public for the first time after his widely celebrated 75th birthday.

Strijdom 2-1 Favourite To Succeed Malan

PRETORIA, Thursday (Reuter). — The Minister for Lands, Mr. Johannes Strijdom, was today two to one favourite to succeed Dr. Daniel Malan as Prime Minister in unofficial odds on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

The Minister returns here from a private tour of Europe tomorrow, five days before the Nationalist Party caucus in Parliament selects a new Premier. Their choice will be Mr. Strijdom and Mr. Nicholas Havenga, the veteran Finance Minister who is said to be supported by Dr. Malan.

Sharett, Shuckburgh Meet in Jerusalem

The British Foreign Under-Secretary for Middle Eastern Affairs, Mr. Evelyn Shuckburgh, who arrived in Israel on Wednesday, yesterday called on the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, Mr. Moshe Sharett at his office in Jerusalem. The talks lasted an hour and a half.

Among those present was the British Ambassador, Mr. John Nicholls and the Deputy Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, Mr. Arthur Lourie.

After the meeting Mr. Shuckburgh was taken on a short tour of the city and later returned to meet with Mr. Lourie and the Foreign Ministry's Adviser on Middle Eastern Affairs, Mr. Gideon Rafael.

The talks dealt with the involved question of Israel-Arab relations, topics in connection with Anglo-Israel relations and Middle East matters in general.

On their way to Tel Aviv Mr. and Mrs. Shuckburgh visited Kiryat Anavim where they had lunch together with the Ambassador, the Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, Mr. Walter Eytan, Mr. Lourie and Mr. Rafael.

This morning Mr. Shuckburgh is visiting Rehovot and the Negev.

Commenting on the recent talks between Mr. Shuckburgh and Arab leaders, the Old City daily Al Jihad stated yesterday that the return of 100,000 refugees and the release of blocked accounts would not settle the "Palestine problem." If conditions were not favourable now, Arab leaders should wait if necessary for 20 years and redeem the damaged Arab prestige on the shores of Haifa and Jaffa.

Four Arab Infiltrators Tried for Espionage

REHOVOT, Thursday. — Four young Arab infiltrators from the Gaza Strip were brought for trial before a military tribunal here today on a charge of espionage for a foreign country. They are accused of having infiltrated into Israel in the service of the army intelligence of a hostile country.

Some 52 metres of irrigation pipes were stolen from Kibbutz Berachyahu in the northern Negev on Tuesday night. Tracks of two persons led toward the Gaza Strip.

SURVEYORS FIRED ON

Rifle fire was opened on Wednesday morning at a party of Israel surveyors working northeast of Beersheba, the Army spokesman announced yesterday. None of the surveyors was hit.

Tannous Calls for UN Control Of Arab Property in Israel

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter). — A representative of the Arab refugees told the Special Political Committee of the U.N. General Assembly today that the U.N. should take charge of the maintenance of the Arab property in Israel "and give the net proceeds to the owners pending their return to their homes."

Dr. Izzat Tannous, Secretary-General of the Arab Office for Refugees in Beirut who had been invited to appear before the Committee discussing the refugee problem, said that any form of peace between the Arabs and Israel is further away today that it had ever been.

Before he made his appearance, Mr. Michael Comay of Israel declared that his delegation in principle was sympathetic to the position that the refugee viewpoint be heard, but that it had certain doubts in this case. He said Dr. Tannous was termed as representative of the refugees, but pointed out that there were different viewpoints among the refugees, and that the various Arab representatives had stated their case in the U.N. already. But Israel would not object to Dr. Tannous speaking, he said.

'Would be Killed'

Dr. Tannous said he and about a million other refugees had been expelled from their homeland because they were not born of Jewish parents. He had been born of Christian Arab parents in Nablus and had a home and clinic in Jerusalem: if he went there he would be killed and his body labelled as that of an "Arab infiltrator," he added.

He complained that he has not received a penny as remuneration for the use of his property in Israel, although he was told for six years that it was in the safe custody of an Israel custodian.

Dr. Tannous alleged Arabs in Israel were being treated as "second class" citizens and advocated a U.N. committee of inquiry to investigate their "miserable state."

The total amount of the yearly proceeds of Arab abandoned property in Israel is estimated at about $30m. — more than three times the amount contributed today for the care of the refugees, he claimed.

He said the problem could be easily settled if the U.S. withheld financial and moral support from Israel until the latter complied with the U.N. resolutions.

UN Legal Body to Study Continental Shelfs Issue

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter). — The legal committee of the U.N. General Assembly decided to change its agenda, making discussion of the position of continental shelfs in international law the next subject.

Britain, America and four other maritime powers had urged that an international law commission, investigating the administration of territoral waters, should end its studies "as soon as possible."

Chile and Equador, which claim sovereignty over waters 200 miles (320 kms.) from their shores, have opposed a debate. They had hoped to postpone the matter until next year.

'Give with Joy' to Toy Fund—B.G.

"People should give with joy and not only as a duty to your good cause," writes Mr. David Ben Gurion from Sde Boker in a letter to *The Jerusalem Post*'s Beersheba correspondent, enclosing his cheque for IL.5.

In Beersheba yesterday, Sheikh Salman el Husayil also gave IL.5 for the fund.

In Jerusalem, $100 was presented for Mr. R. J. Schaefer, of the Schaefer Breweries in Brooklyn, by his representatives, Mr. Hausman and Mr. Wollman, they called at these offices yesterday.

Collection centres are filling up with toys and in Tel Aviv the first batch has already been taken to the warehouse of the I.C.I., whose premises have been kindly lent again this year for this purpose.

The day's contributions are IL.260,800 bringing the total to IL.1,248,800, and the list of contributors includes: —

IL.100.- Bank Leumi, Ltd.

IL.25.- S.J. Floersheim, Merilia "B"

IL.24.- The Employees & workers of Zori Ltd.

IL.38.- Staff of the Israel Office of the United Jewish Appeal.

IL.15.- Ilana Kirschner, Tel Aviv.

IL.10.80 The grandparents of Nir Meirlev Krongold in Kibbutz Beth Ezra and Tel Rosen in Kibbutz Sarid.

IL.10.- Mrs. Rose Friedman, Cleveland; Rose Michal Kirschner, Tel Aviv; CARDPLAYER; Bridge party Bnei Brak, Ramat Gan, Givatayim; Aaron Rosenfeld, Haifa; Golda Wright, Tel Aviv.

IL.5.- David Ben Gurion, Sde Boker; Sheikh Suleiman el Husseil, Beersheba, Munir Shahrabani, Tel Aviv; Rudolf Schwarzman; Alex Monis; Amy Warschawski; Anonymous; all of Tel Aviv; David Silberstein; Rialik Pharmacy; Amir & Ronit Eilon; Osnat Ardon, all of Haifa; Mrs. Rachter Beatty, Haifa, in memory of Retta Telfer; "M.G." Jerusalem"; Moss; N.N. both of Jerusalem.

IL.4.- Mr. J. Reisz, Haifa.

IL.3.- Leila Joseph, Jerusalem; Anonymous, Tel Aviv; Edna & Uri, Haifa; Dr. K. & G. St. for Uri and Edna, Haifa; Lissy & Leopold Kahn; Thalia Spigland, both of Haifa.

IL.2.- Mr. G. Fri-Dor; Mr. & Mrs. Shasman, Jerusalem; Rony & Simona; Israel Berkenblit both of Tel Aviv; N.N.N., Haifa.

IL.1,500 Eli Fraenkel, Haifa; Lea Fraenkel, Tucson, Arizona; Vactor Children, Cleveland, Ohio; Batsheba & Emanuel Shusswer, Tel Aviv; Bridge Players, Jerusalem.

IL.1.- Anonymous, Nahariya; Louis Brande, Jerusalem; Gabriel Karl Glaser ,Tel Aviv; Sammy Aboulah, Tel Aviv present for father's birthday.

THE JERUSALEM POST

Today's issue of THE JERUSALEM POST is printed on the presses of "Ma'ariv," as a result of a breakdown of this paper's own Rotary machine. The gratitude of the Publishers and this paper's readers alike goes out to "Ma'ariv," their contemporary.

15% INCREASE IN UNESCO BUDGET

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — The largest budget in the history of UNESCO, $21.6m, was approved by 14 votes to 7 with one abstention, by delegates to the organization's eighth general conference in Montevideo yesterday, it was announced here today.

This is an increase of 15 per cent over UNESCO's 1953 budget. The increase will be borne mainly by UNESCO's new member states including the Soviet Union, the Ukraine and Byelorussia.

Churchill Criticized for His 1945 Intention to Rearm Germans

LONDON, Thursday. — Sir Winston Churchill faces a storm of criticism over his disclosure that he had ordered German arms to be stacked at the end of the war in case they had to be returned to the Germans for use against the Russians — if the latter did not discontinue their westward advance.

The Times, which usually supports the Government, attacked Sir Winston's statement, which he made in a speech to his constituents on Tuesday. Calling the remark "ill-timed," The Times asked: "What on earth made him say it?"

While most of the British press, with the exception of Conservative organs, chided or criticised the Prime Minister's statement, in the Commons a left-wing Labour Member, Mr. Sydney Silverman, asked Sir Winston to publish messages he had sent to General Eisenhower (then Allied Supreme Commander) in 1945 relating to the storing of German arms in this connection.

The Premier replied by quoting a passage in Volume Six of his "The Second World War," in which he expressed concern at reports that the Germans are to destroy all their aircraft. He also expressed his hope that "this policy will not be adopted in regard to weapons and other forms of equipment.... We may have great need of these some day and even now they might be of use, both in France and especially in Italy."

Observers noted that the Churchill reply dodged completely the issue that caused the controversy — his statement that Field Marshal Montgomery should be ready to rearm German soldiers in the event the Soviet advance continued. They added that Sir Winston's reply was as astute as ever, since Mr. Silverman's question did not ask what he had told Field Marshal Montgomery, but merely what he had told General Eisenhower.

(Churchill at 80—Page 5)

Dan Club
SATURDAY 5 O'CLOCK TEA
WITH
Floorshow
★ Henry Wilson ★
DINA & JOSKA ★ KIM TAYLOR
CAFE COMPLET IL.3
FROM 9.15 p.m.
Dance ★ Floorshow
DRINKS: IL.1.500, 1.800, 2.250, 2.400
1st Consumption: IL.3

Married

Haim Shaul Eliashar
Jerusalem-Haifa

Joan Rosenfield
Brookline, Mass.

Brookline, November 26, 1954.

ASK FOR Ce De's TORTINA

first over the Pole
SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES SYSTEM

Social & Personal

President Ben-Zvi yesterday entertained to luncheon the members of the Mapai Court of Honour, Messrs. Zvi Ghaat, Avraham Halfon, Y. Ben Sira, Baruch Privier, Binyamin Rat, Yeshoshua Shai, and their ladies.

Mrs. Ben-Zvi yesterday received the wife of the Canadian Ambassador, Mrs. T. McDermott.

President Ben-Zvi yesterday received the Public Relations Manager of the Schaefer Brewing Co., Mr. W. J. Hausman, and his associate Mr. Albert Wollman, who are at present in the country preparing a film for television in the U.S.

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The Minister of Posts, Dr. Joseph Burg, left New York on Wednesday on his way back to Israel.

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The U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Edward B. Lawson, the Canadian Ambassador and Mrs. MacDermot and diplomats from English-speaking countries were among the guests at the fifth anniversary reception held by CARE in the Dan Hotel on Wednesday.

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Dr. N.J. Hassett (Hassid) recently of Ramat Gan, has been appointed Senior Lecturer in Technical Engineering at the Loughborough College of Technology, England.

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The Minister of Communications, Mr. Y. Saphir, will speak on "Current Economic Problems" at the Haifa Maritime Club luncheon at 1.15 today. (Reservations by phone, 2954).

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An exhibition of photographs of Safad by Mr. Moshe Raviv was opened in the Z.O.A. house in Tel Aviv yesterday.

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BIRTHS

GREENSTEIN: To Mr. and Mrs. I. Greenstein at Hadassah "A," Jerusalem, a son, brother for Ana. Brith Milah on Monday, November 29, at 11 a.m.

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SCHWARTZ: To Rita (nee David) wife of Hugo Schwartz, on Tuesday, November 23, at the Assuta Hospital, Tel Aviv, a son—brother to Dana.

•

"Sweetshop Barth," 15 Rehov Frishman, cr. Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv, again offers its well-known large selection of delicious fillec chocolates, home-made pastries, etc., as well as providing for individual tastes. *(Advt.)*

LAUNDRY PRICE RISE OPPOSED BY GOV'T

Mr. Y. Glickman, Director-General of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is to meet representatives of the Laundries Association today to demand they cancel the recent increase in laundry prices. Ministry of Commerce and Industry circles told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

The Ministry has been investigating charges that 22 steam laundries in the Tel Aviv area recently formed a cartel together with 300 shops which accept washing for them and raised prices from 490 pruta to 530 pruta per kilogram.

Jordan, Britain Begin Financial Talks

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Britain and Jordan will begin finance talks here on Monday, the Treasury announced today.

Jordan Finance Minister Anastas Hanania, and Economic Affairs Minister Khulusi Kheiri, are due here tomorrow for discussions about Jordan's balance of payments and development projects. Dr. Yousef Haikal, Jordan Ambassador, will join the delegation here.

What interests the Jordan Government most in any revision of the 1946 Anglo-Jordan treaty now is a change in the financial arrangements included in the pact, according to reports from Amman and authoritative comment here.

It is not clear exactly what Jordan wants in the way of revision, but this should be defined after the recent visits to Amman of Field Marshal Sir John Harding, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and Mr. Evelyn Shuckburgh, head of the Foreign Office Middle East Department.

Under existing arrangements regarding finances, Britain subscribes about £7.5m. annually to the Arab Legion commanded by Gen. John Glubb. This is paid direct to the Arab Legion's account in London and therefore is not administered in any way by the Jordan Government. Britain also grants annually £1.5m. for economic development plus £750,000 as a budgetary grant-in-aid.

Jordan now desires that the funds be handed directly to the Government, as payment for services rendered in providing bases for the British forces.

(Reuter, UP)

HARDING IN PAKISTAN

KARACHI, Thursday (Reuter). —Field Marshal Sir John Harding, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, arrived here today on an official visit to Pakistan.

With observers from the U.S., Australia, Ceylon and Turkey, he will attend the combined army and air force manoeuvres the biggest ever held in Pakistan.

Jordanian Opposition Leader Re-arrested

Suleiman Nabulsi, former Jordan Ambassadr to London, has been detained for the second time within a month, the Jordan daily El Jihad reported yesterday.

Nabulsi is now being held in Amman's Citadel Prison. He is the leader of the National Socialist Party, an opposition group which has been refused a licence to operate.

DIVES INTO BEER VAT

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand, Thursday (Reuter). — While installing a fire sprinkler system in a brewery here yesterday, Harry Gibson, 29, slipped and dived into a vat of 5,000 gallons of beer brewing for Christmas. The brewery declared the beer unfit for consumption and poured it down the drain.

8% DIVIDEND DECLARED BY BARCLAYS BANK

A final dividend of four per cent, making eight per cent for the year, has been declared by the Board of Barclays D.C.O.

The dividend is payable on December 30, income tax amounting to 9 shillings in the pound. *The Jerusalem Post* is informed.

Mr. Alex J. Hadid from Syria (right), now a citizen of the U.S. and a resident of Houston, Texas, purchases State of Israel Development Bonds from Mr. F. Topek, prominent Houston businessman and civic leader (as reported briefly). In making his Israel Bond purchase, Mr. Hadid stated that, in the long run, the economic progress being accomplished in Israel "will be of benefit not only to the people of Israel, but also to the entire population of the Arab states, which, to the greatest extent, lives in abject poverty."

Chief Rabbis Protest 'World Calendar'

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). —Chief rabbis from many countries today appealed for the rejection of a proposed "world calendar" as a universal system of time measurement. They said it would gravely affect the observance of the Jewish Sabbath and undermine the structure of Jewish religious life.

The proposed calendar would consist of four equal quarters of 91 days plus one day which would be observed as an international and world wide holiday to come between December 31 and January 1 each year. Seventy nations are sending their views on it to the U.N. within the next six months.

The statement said the introduction of a blank day would mean celebrating the Sabbath on different days of the week from year to year.

Moscow Pays Last Respects to Vyshinsky

MOSCOW, Thursday (Reuter). — Hundreds of Russians queued for two hours today in a biting wind at a temperature of minus ten degrees centigrade to pay their last respects to Andrei Vyshinsky lying in state in Moscow's historical Hall of Columns.

The public was admitted from noon until 11 in the evening. A portrait of the dead statesman was hanging in front of the building between Red flags lined with black.

H.U. GETS MUSEUMS SPECIMENS AS GIFT

The US National Museum in Washington has presented to the Hebrew University, for use by its Geology Department and by members of the Geological Survey in Israel, a collection of 68 duplicate mineral specimens and a number of duplicate publications. The U.S. Operations Mission has assumed all charges in connection with the shipping of the material, the University has reported.

BODY FOUND IN ISOLATED HOUSE

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — The body of Shlomo Kilman, 62, a lawyer from Petah Tikva, was found in an isolated house in the swamp area north-west of the town today.

The body which had no marks of violence was taken to Tel Hashomer hospital.

Kalman who was a native of Petah Tikva, moved a short while ago to the house, which belongs to the Custodian of Abandoned Property. *(Itim)*

Court Permits Gov't To Deport Infiltrator

The High Court of Justice yesterday cancelled an order nisi calling on the Minister of the Interior to show cause why he should not prevent the deportation of Ahmed Mohammed Shehade, and issue him with an identity card.

The claimant maintained that he had received a settlement permit from the Inter-Ministerial Advisory Committee after the police had stated that they had nothing against him. It was revealed that the permit had been issued in the name of Mohammed Ahmed and not Ahmed Mohammed. The Assistant State Attorney Mr. G. Bach contended that the appellant had purposely given a false name because the police had information that he had worked against the State and had infiltrated into the country several times.

Blanck Beaten With War Veteran's Crutch

AUGSBURG, West Germany, Thursday (UP). — Theodor Blanck, Defence Minister in West Germany's Cabinet-to-be, was beaten up last night (as reported briefly in the After Midnight yesterday) by opponents of West German rearmament. Blanck was attacked during a political meeting. He suffered facial cuts and was struck across the back with a crutch wielded by a maimed war veteran.

Blanck was escorted from the meeting by a heavy police guard after the attack. His assailants got to him after noisy demonstrations had prevented him from delivering a pro-Adenauer speech. When Blanck arrived, however, he was greeted by hisses and vulgar remarks. When he got up to speak, he was shouted down by cries of "we want no army" after some 25 minutes of confusion and anti-militarization demonstrations, Blanck started to leave, but was surrounded by demonstrators and beaten.

PAYIS RESULTS

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — In the second drawing of the current Payis lottery series, today, the following numbers were drawn:

IL.2,500 was won by numbers 92502 and 170905.

Three prizes of IL.1,000 were won by 5155, 181919 and 166235 each.

Numbers 169573, 98149, 112654, 99359 and 139212 won IL.500 each.

IL.250 was won by numbers 4502, 145183, 47810, 177822, 14308 and 13458.

All numbers ending with 87 earn IL.3 and all numbers ending with 4 received IL.2.

There were also many prizes of IL.20 and IL.10.

WORK HAS STARTED ON the new Jerusalem Trade Centre which is being built by the Artisans Association in Rehov Bezalel. The building will be used as a cultural and professional centre for Jerusalem artisans.

Religious Services

Sabbath begins in Jerusalem at 4 p.m. today and ends at 5.14 p.m. tomorrow.
Portion: Toldot (Bereshit 25.19—28.9)
Haftara: Malachi 1,1 — 2,7.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Sermon: Prof. Y. Rivlin. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 12.45 & 4 p.m. Arvit 5.10 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.30 a.m.

Ahdut Yisrael Congregation, Sephardic Orphan House, Jaffa Road. Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 4.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.

(Hapoel Hamizrahi Qr.) Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha, 12.30 p.m.; Arvit 5.10 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Yisrael (96 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 6.30 & 8.30 a.m. Minha: 12.30 & 4.30 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (5 Straus St.): Tonight: 4.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 4.30 p.m.

The Great Synagogue (Allenby Rd.): Tonight 4.30 p.m.; Tomorrow Shahrit, 8 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatehia Synagogue: Tonight: 4.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha: 4.35 p.m. Arvit: 5.10 p.m.

Father Meets Son At Mandelbaum

Jerusalem Post Reporter

After three years' separation Mr. James W. Nunn of Bury St. Edmond's Suffolk, now an engineer at the Shimshon Cement Factory, met his son Geoffrey at Mandelbaum Gate yesterday.

Geoffrey serves as a telegraphist on the destroyer H.M.S. Diamond which arrived at Akaba on Sunday. Wanting to surprise his father he flew to Amman on a 48-hour pass and requested the Jordan and Israel authorities to allow his father to come to the Old City to see him.

The Jordaniana refused, so a meeting in the no-man's land was arranged instead. Mr. Nunn senior heard of his son's arrival and the prospective meeting from the District Representative's Office in Jerusalem. The meeting between father and son lasted for 20 minutes and was held in the presence of Jordan and Israel police sergeants. The son left immediately afterwards for Amman and Akaba to rejoin his ship, taking with him a £3 present from his father.

Two Women Returned From Jordan Jail

Two Israel women, who had been imprisoned in the Old City after having crossed the Lines, were returned to Israel at Mandelbaum Gate recently.

One of the women, Tsila Zwickler, 35, of Tel Aviv, told the U.N. authorities at Mandelbaum Gate that she had been on her way to her sister in Damascus when she fell into Arab Legion hands some two weeks ago. She said that she had served a prison sentence for a criminal offence and that after being released had decided to leave Israel. The woman was remanded in custody for seven days by the Jerusalem Magistrate, charged with leaving the country without a permit.

The second woman, Hatoun Efrayim, 19, of the Talpiot *ma'abara* in Jerusalem, had crossed into the Old City 10 days ago and could not tell how and when she had fallen into Legion hands. This is the fifth time she has crossed the Lines. She is being given a mental examination.

Britain Striving For ME Peace, Queen Says

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). —Queen Elizabeth in her speech opening the present session of Parliament here today said that the British Government has backed the U.N. efforts to bring about peace between Israel and the Arab states.

She said that it was the sincere hope that the agreement over the Suez Canal Base "will mark the beginning of a new era of friendly cooperation with Egypt."

The British Government, she declared, welcomes the settlement of the oil dispute with Persia and the resumption of the traditional relations between the two countries.

In her reference to West Germany, the Queen who was reviewing the British Government's achievements, said she was profoundly satisfied that agreement was reached to enable Germany to contribute to the defence of the Western world.

Vaccination Of Hadera Dogs

The vaccination against rabies of all dogs in the Hadera area has been commenced by three groups, each consisting of a doctor and three veterinary inspectors, as part of the intensive anti-rabies campaign.

Stray dogs which have not been treated, will be killed beginning with those found near the border. Poison has been laid in the area for jackals. *(Itim)*

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS
TODAY

JERUSALEM: Abramowitz, 21 King George, 4972. Kerem Avraham, 19 Zephania, 2950.
TEL AVIV: Melchett, 20 Shenkin, 2303. Joffe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24540. Raitblat, 19 Nahlat Binyamin, Bilski, 2 Kikar Dizengoff, 26349. Maccabi, New Maccabi Qtr., 67397. **JAFFA:** Jaffa, 16 Rehov 4, 82700. **RAMAT GAN:** Hygea, 61 Arlosoroff. **RAMAT YITZHAK:** Hasharon, 19 Yerushalayim.
HAIFA: Hamifrah, 97 Herzl, 2211. Meaor, 17 Haganim, 4722. **KIRYAT MOTZKIN:** Motzkin, 7202.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Rehavia, 22 Ussishkin, 4702. Rehovot, Bukharim Qtr., 4738.
TEL AVIV: Altman, 1 King George, 3791. Ahad Ha'am, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 3851. Hagalil, 80 Ben Yehuda, 23358. Silver, 27 Bnei Dan, 26949. Baruch, Hatikva Qtr. **Evening:** Magen David, 35 Allenby, 66426. Hayarkon, 154 Ibn Gabirol, 21548. Ahva, 165 Dizengoff, 24717. Gruenberg, 48 King George, 26308. Baruch, Hatikva Qtr., 67405.
JAFFA: Nora, near Nora Cinema, 81896. **RAMAT GAN:** Oriole, 19 Arlosoroff, Yisrael, Shikun Hecut.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS
TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Z. Oren, Agrippas, 3475; Dr. H. Cohen, 19 Strauss, 3540; Dr. E. Gidron, 7 Oren, 3084.
TEL AVIV: Dr. M. Steham, 1 Syrkin, 28842. Dr. N.L. Sacher, 165 Dizengoff, 26292. Dr. J. Griffel, 5 Ben Yehuda, 23496. **JAFFA:** Dr. Alcalai, 65 Rehov 4.
HAIFA: Dr. A. Csobai, 24 Pevsner, 3066; Dr. N. Landau, 4 Mahanayim, 6822.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. L. Rozanoff, 11 Arlosoroff, 61217. Dr. S. Greenwald, 5/30 Greek Colony, 62562. Dr. Y. Shore, 26 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: As today.
HAIFA: Dr. H. Sherman, 3 Hanevi'im, 2424. Dr. Landau, 4 Mahanayim, 6822. **Day:** Dr. K. Golergant, 1 Gilead, 4170. **Evening:** Dr. S. Hampel, 104 Jaffa, 66235. Assuta, 56 Herzl, 2706. Hagalil, 19 Allenby, Ahuza, 4 Horev, 6964. **KIRYAT MOTZKIN:** Motzkin, 7202.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

NOV. 25.		Rise or Fall
Pop. Loans		
1949/59 (IL.10)	2021	—
3½% Tavei Dollar X)y)	1300	+14
3½% Tavei Dollar X/8)	1279	+14
4½% Govt. Bds. (large)	94½	—
4% Reg. Sterling "A"	90	+½
4% Reg. Sterling "B"	88½	—
Pal. Bearer Bds. Ser. 3	71	—
El. Loans(ord. sh. c)	239	—
A.P.E. Investm.		
4% debs. 50/70 c)	87½	—
ord. sh. "B"	118	—
Gazit ord. sh. "B"	106½	—
Ellern's Inv. ord. "B"	140½	—
P.E.C. Inv. ord. "B" sh.	106½	+½
Gen. Mortg. Bk. prf. sh.	78	—
Binat 4% Debs. 54 c)	120	—
Nir 6% Debs. (bear.)	79½	—
5% pref. sh.	70½	—
Paas 6% debs. 49/64 rcg	94½	-½
"Inva" 5% debs.	83½	—
P.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	134½	-½
5% debs.	97½	—
Afr. Pal. Inv. ord. sh.	105½	—
Rassco 6% pref. ord. sh.	97½	-½
Pal. Potash 6% pref. sh.	149	—
"A" ord. shares	153	—
Pal. Elec. ord. sh. (Ier.)	—	—
Pal. Elec. ord. sh. (Ldn.)	—	—
Jer. Elec. Corp. ord. sh.	—	—
Mekoroth pref. sh. a)	65½	—
Ata ord. "B" sh.	134½	+1½
6-8% conv. debs.	102	—
"Kurdaneh" ord. B'sh.	138½	+1½
7% conv. debs. 59/69	107	—
Maller-Decord sh. reg. x	85½	+5
Pal. Brewery 8% conv. sh. d)	98½	—
Assia Rejarana "B" sh.	130½	+½
"Teva" ord. sh.	119½	—
Nesher 6% debs "A"	113½	—
6% debs. "B"	132	—
Pal. Cold. St. 7% debs. c)	130	—
ord. sh. reg. e)	229½	—
Pal. Centr. Tz. 8% debs	96½	-½

Notes: a) purchasing price: b) selling price; c) ex-coupons: d) ex-right; e) half div.; x) prutot; y) coupons of Dec. 15, 1954; z) coupons June 15, 1955.

JERUSALEM CINEMAS

Sat. at 6.30 and 8.30 p.m.

ARNON: My Dream Is Yours.
EDEN: Dream Wife. Today at 3 p.m. Latin Lovers.
EDISON: Anna, 2nd week. Also today at 2.30 p.m.
ORGIL: The Little Fugitive. 2nd week.
ORION: Act of Love.
ORNA: East of Sumatra.
RON: Savage Fruit. Today at 3 p.m.: The Black Shield of Falworth.
STUDIO: Quartet. 2nd week. Also today at 2.30 p.m.
TEL-OR: Split Second.
ZION HALL: Hell Below Zero. Today at 3 p.m.: Sadie Thompson.

Notice to the Public

ISRAEL RAILWAYS

Subsequent to Tender No. 6/55 for the purchase of equipment and scrap iron belonging to the Israel Railways, all concerned are hereby notified that:

a) Every bidder may submit only one bid in any free foreign currency, but on condition that payment will be effected in the same currency.

b) The time for submitting bids is until November 29, 1955.

M. SAVIDOR,
Director General,
Israel Railways.

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ISRAEL ASSOCIATION FOR POLIO VICTIMS
has opened an account at the Post Office Bank, No. 21108. Friends of the association may deposit their donations at the "Ilanshil" account, Post Office Bank at any of the Post offices. "Ilanshil" is grateful for all contributions received from adults, students and children given on the occasion of various events (birthdays, Bar Mitzvah, weddings.)

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94 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv, 10-12, 4-6.

Where to go.

TODAY
JERUSALEM

★ **Exhibitions:—**
Department of Antiquities, special exhibition: Excavations of a Canaanite Temple on the seashore of Nahariya (XVIIIth-XVth centuries B.C.E.), 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Open 9-1.
"Conquest of the Desert," permanent exhibition at the former Israel pavilion of the International "Conquest of the Desert" Exhibition, 10-1. Also tomorrow.
Paintings by Haim Nahor Lichter and Aquarels and woodcuts by Mordecai Avniel, Artists' House, 10-1. Also tomorrow.
Paintings and Sculpture by Kaete Ephraim-Marcus, Nora Studio Art Gallery, 9 Ben Maimon Avenue, Rehavia, 10-1, 3-6. Tomorrow, 10-2.
"Hommage à Matisse"—"Master Drawings" Exhibit of the month: Woven tapestry, Persia, Middle Ages: Bezalel Museum.

★ **Library:—**
American Library and Reading Room, U.S. Consulate, Mamilla Rd. Entrance free, 9-1; 3-6.

★ **Film Shows:—**
Keren Hayesod, for tourists and visitors, 11.30 a.m.

★ **Tours:—**
Hebrew University conducted tour, new Administration Building, King George Ave., opposite Terra Sancta, 10 a.m.

★ **Recorded Concerts:—**
"Music to Inspire," Works by Prokofieff and Schubert. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, 8.30 p.m.

TOMORROW
JERUSALEM

★ **Recorded Music:—**
Music Hour: Works by Mozart and Brahms, Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, 11 a.m.

★ **Lecture:—**
The History of U.S. Jewry, Dr. M. Handel, Beit Haam, 10.30 a.m.

TEL AVIV

★ **Concert:—**
Chamber music for wind instruments and piano (Bach, Hindemith, Beethoven), Museum, 8.30 p.m.

★ **Theatre:—**
"The Man Who Came To Dinner," Chamber Theatre, Mograbi, 6.30 and 9.30 p.m.
Habimah, "Hedva and I," Habimah Theatre, 6.30 p.m.
Habimah, "The Caine Mutiny," Habimah Theatre, 9.30 p.m.

HAIFA

★ **Exhibitions:—**
Oil Paintings by M. Mokadi, Traclyn Art Gallery, 10-1, 4-7.
Oil and Water paintings by Hanna Weingrun-Lieblich, Artists' Pavilion, 33 Shderoth U.N.O. 10-1, 4-7.
French Painters in reproduction from Cezanne's time until today, Municipal Museum, Town Hall, 10-1, 4-7.
At 11.30 a.m. conducted tours by Mrs. Lachmann.

RAMAT GAN

★ **Ziratron:—**
Circus Parade, 6.30 and 9.15 p.m.

★ **Theatre:—**
Do-Re-Mi "Sylva, The Chardas Princess" — Rama Hall, 8.15 p.m.

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Instructions free, come see, look.
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Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Canaan	81	4	10	13
Tiberias	66	14	19	21
Haifa Port	71	12	18	21
Natanya	71	13	—	20
Tel Aviv Port	70	14	18	20
Tel Aviv City	69	13	18	21
Lydda Airport	67	12	18	21
Jerusalem	59	8	13	13
Beersheba	66	9	—	20
Sdom	82	14	—	24
Eilat	82	14	26	26

FORECAST: Partly cloudy to cloudy; light rain at times.
A) Hourly at 3 p.m. B) Maximum temp. yesterday C) Maximum temp. yesterday D) Maximum temp. expected today

* * *

THE MINISTRY of Defence warns the public that it is a punishable offence to possess without authorization equipment belonging to the Israel Defence Forces inked either with the letter Tet, the abbreviation of Zahal, or the Defence Forces emblem. These signs are obliterated from all material property transfered from the Defence Forces.

* * *

THE SUPREME COURT in Jerusalem yesterday rejected an application for release on bail by Mosi Aluft and Hillel Bauer, Registration Office officials, charged with violation of trust and with accepting a bribe... THE COURT on Wednesday rejected the application of a 16-year-old boy for leave to appeal against a District Court sentence of two years in prison for housebreaking.

* * *

FOR STEALING 15,000 packs of cigarettes, valued at IL.4,000, Yosef Savage, 25, of Tel Aviv, was yesterday given a suspended sentence of three years in prison and fined IL.750 with the alternative of nine months in prison. In the Tel Aviv District Court, FOR ATTEMPTING to steal irrigation pipes from a courtyard in Ramat Hasharon, Ya'acov Tafrosi, 33, and David Feiler, both of Petah Tikva, were yesterday given suspended sentences of three months in prison, with a three year limit, and fined IL.75 and IL.70 respectively, by the Petah Tikva Magistrate.

* * *

FOR TEARING off his wife's clothes in the middle of the street and exposing her to the public gaze, Gaza Beiog, 44, of Tel Aviv was fined IL.50 by the Tel Aviv Magistrate yesterday.

* * *

THE ESTABLISHMENT of a Horse Breeders Association with the aim of teaching farmers to use work animals, as well as to breed pedigreed horses, was reported by Mr. A. Feuerstein, of the Association's board, at a press conference in Tel Aviv yesterday.

* * *

THE RECORDING of the score by Paul Ben Haim for the film "Hill 24 Does Not Answer" started at the Tiferet cinema in Rishon le Zion yesterday.

Thanksgiving Day In Jerusalem

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Thanksgiving Day was celebrated by the American community in Jerusalem last night with a festive turkey dinner at the Y.M.C.A. attended by some 120 people.

Among those present were the U.S. Consul General and Mrs. W. Cole, Mr. Donald E. Rugh of the U.S. Operations Mission, Mr. Sholem Asch, the writer, Mr. D. McClelland, YMCA Secretary at large, (who arrived in Israel on a week's visit yesterday), the YMCA General Secretary in Jerusalem and Mrs. L. Putnam, as well as Americans with various missions, teachers and students, missionaries and tourists.

Mr. Miner of the American Friends Committee in Israel acted as toastmaster while Mr. Asch made a short speech in honour of the occasion.

"SHIMSHON" CEMENT ON MARKET

The first 120 tons of cement from the Shimshon Factory at Hartuv were marketed on Monday. The cement, of high quality, was sold in locally manufactured paper bags. Some 2,000 tons of Shimshon cement are now ready for sale.

RATION NEWS

JERUSALEM: Fish Fillet, for manual workers, 400 grs., coupon 56.

Zealots Wield Truncheons In Battle with Police; 9 Hold

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Zealots, throwing stones and wielding truncheons, yesterday resumed their demonstrations with renewed furore in Jerusalem, and were engaged by the police in a battle which raged from the playground wall of the children's club of the Working Mothers Organization through the cobble-stoned streets of Mea Shearim quarter itself.

Nine zealots were detained. Eight policemen were slightly injured, including Mr. Israel Maiher, Deputy-District Superintendent and head of the Jerusalem precinct, who personally supervised the 30-man police detail. Figures were not available of the number of zealots who were injured since they received medical treatment within the quarter.

Tension in Mea Shearim, where special day-long prayers were held in the synagogues, reached a feverish pitch before dusk. At about 4 p.m. Mr. Rahamim Levi, who was bare-headed, and his wife, Nitzhia, who wore slacks, were attacked by a mob and their chats ripped off their backs before they made good their escape. Thirty minutes later, a loudspeaker mounted in the Hassidei Breslav Synagogue, which overlooks the club, began blaring alternately psalms, and such cries as "dogs, vermin, immoral, abominations." The *shofar* was blown frequently.

At 5 o'clock about 20 zealots surged out of the quarter, reaching the playground wall before they were driven back by the police to the narrow entrance of Mea Shearim outside which about 200 zealots had congregated. The police started to disperse them by charging with a police van, but the zealots refused to budge. The police then began to move the crowd, pursuing it through the ghetto-like streets. In the ensuing bash, the zealots used truncheons and stones and the police used their nightsticks. At least one stone was thrown from the entrance of the Hassidei Breslav Synagogue.

"Pictures for America"

The scattered zealots were quickly replaced by women and children who formed solid ranks and refused to budge, urging the police to "hit us, hit us."

Although the "civil guard" could be seen in the immediate vicinity, they did not go into action.

The loudspeaker continued to blare forth, calling the police "Nazi, Gestapo," and warning, "We have the force to retaliate."

On a side street, Rabbi Moshe Lipshitz, of Philadelphia, promised spectators that "we are having pictures made which we are going to show in America."

Meanwhile, outside Mea Shearim, a constable had detained Meir Weinstock who refused orders to move on. Two other constables stepped forward to help, one using his nightstick on Weinstock when the latter began to hit out. Weinstock apparently had a seizure for he fell down, screaming horribly, and dragging one constable with him.

An unfounded rumour quickly spread through Mea Shearim that Weinstock had been kicked in the groin. Zealots quickly put the screaming Weinstock on a pushcart, saying that they were going to parade him through the "streets of Jerusalem." However, police took him in a police van to Magen David Adom. Here the doctor in attendance found that he was untouched except for an old rupture, although Weinstock kept shouting that he wanted, and was going to die.

Several minor fights broke out between the zealots and the police before relative quiet was restored at 7 p.m.

Posters and Manifestos

A "Musrara Parents Committee" yesterday published posters calling on the police to protect their children while attending the club which would save them from growing up wild in the slum streets. The Working Mothers Organization also published posters outlining the great value to children attending the club.

The religious youth movements in Jerusalem yesterday issued a manifesto stating that Orthodox youth "could not remain indifferent" to the "attacks on the religious sector of the public and places of worship," at a time when the guardianship of public order seemed to have passed into private hands.

None of the three bodies sponsoring the club, the Working Mothers Organization, the Ministry of Education and Culture, and Keren Yeladeinu, a group formed to combat missionary influence, is willing to move the club, *The Jerusalem Post* learns.

A high wall, which was formerly thought to be a solution, is no longer acceptable to the zealots, it is learned.

Only 30% Study After Primary School

HAIFA, Thursday. — Only 30 per cent of the Nation's youth were continuing studies beyond the elementary level, the Minister of Education, Prof. B. Dinur, told a gathering of Local Authority officials here today. He supported the view expressed by the Mayor of Haifa, Mr. A. Khoushy, that education was primarily a concern of the local authorities.

They should assume responsibilities, Prof. Dinur said, and maintain a card index for every child (a law to that effect would be prepared), and secure in advance places in educational institutions according to anticipated school-age population. Pupils should go to high schools near their homes, so that they stay rooted in their environment.

The question of secondary schooling was a paramount state problem, and it was the Government's concern that gifted children should continue their education. Secondary Schools should not have to collect tuition fees, the Minister said, and the Government's allocation for secondary education should be channeled through local authorities.

These could obviously not undertake all educational tasks and much remained to be done by parents and public-spirited citizens on a local basis, where a social and cultural climate is created.

Familiar Face

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The happiest tourist in the country today is Mr. Leo Swartz, of Toronto.

Waiting with his brother-in-law's mother at the Nachshon crossing for a long while this afternoon, he was given a lift by a Cadillac, in the back of which sat a man "who looked rather familiar." Only after they arrived in Tel Aviv did he realize that the passenger was the Prime Minister, Mr. Moshe Sharett.

'Israel Can Build Market In South East Asia'

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Saying that Asia was the natural export market for Israel industry, Mr. Moshe Bejarano predicted an increase of 25 per cent in our exports if Israel industrialists cared to explore possibilities in South and East Asia. Mr. Bejarano who recently visited South-east Asia on an official mission spoke at the weekly luncheon of the Rotary Club here today.

Rotarian Francis Russell, Counsellor to the U.S. Embassy, took leave of the Club. He is leaving this country on Sunday on the termination of his tour of duty. Free exchange of ideas, as practiced by Rotarians, is "one of the most important American exports," Mr. Russell said.

Mr. Jacob Alkow, Z.O.A. Programme Director, spoke on Thanksgiving Day which was celebrated yesterday in the U.S.

Egypt Extracts 'Confessions' From Group Held as Israel Spies

A summary of the "Observations of the Public Prosecutor" on the impending trial of 13 Jews charged by Egypt with operating an Israel spy ring, appears in the November 12 issue of the Jewish Observer and Middle East Review, published in London. The summary is based on the full text of the "Observations" as published in the Cairo publication, Parquet.

According to this long document of some 2,000 words, eleven of the accused have made confessions varying in gravity. These range from admissions of having been trained by the Israel Army intelligence service to confessions of engaging in pro-Israel propaganda.

"Trained in Israel"

Four of those charged are said to have confessed to having been recruited by Abram Dar, an Israel Army officer, and to have gone to Israel via France, for special intelligence training. These four are Philip Naanseen, Robert Nissim Dassan, Victor Moise Levi and Dr. Moshe Lito Marsouk.

In addition, Max Bennet is accused of being an officer of the Israel Army who acted as Dar's deputy. Bennet, in his alleged confession, says that he went to Egypt under duress. It was the only way he could leave Israel.

Three of the first four have also confessed, according to the Prosecutor, to being concerned in the placing of explosives in the Alexandria Post Office, in the U.S. Information Centre in Cairo, in the left-luggage office in Cairo Station and in the Rivoli and Radio cinemas. The three are Natanson, Levi and Dassan.

In addition, Samuel Ezra is said also to have confessed and Paul Frank, who managed to escape to Italy, is also implicated in these attacks.

"Military Espionage"

Three of the accused are said to have confessed to being engaged in specifically military espionage: Bennet, Marsouk and Zaafaran.

Those who "confessed" to being part of the "ring" in only an administrative or technical sense were Marsouk, Ezra, Naim Victorine Nino (the only woman) and Muhass. Zaafaran confessed only to engaging in pro-Israel propaganda, but he was implicated in the confessions of some others, according to the Prosecutor's observations.

All of the 13 are indicted on charges of collectively or separately engaging in:

- criminal conspiracy;
- espionage for a hostile foreign state, namely Israel;
- possession of explosives for the carrying out of acts of sabotage.

Forty Days Interrogation

Earlier the Parquet had also given some details of how men of the Alexandria C.I.D. under the Military Attorney, Amin Abul Ala, had questioned the prisoners continuously for 40 days.

The investigators soon found, the report continued, that "the agents would rather do more than harm Israel's Intelligence Service by divulging its secrets." Some tried to commit suicide during respites in their interrogation. Victorine Nino threw herself out of the window. A young man living in her house in Cairo hanged himself at the same time, the police discovered.

At first the "suspects tried to mislead the police," the report continued, by claiming that they belonged to a Communist organization and not to a Zionist one, so as to "evade the penalty for espionage—death."

Footnote on Confessions

On Tuesday *Reuter* reported from Damascus that the Moslem Brotherhood there had accused the Egyptian authorities of resorting to torture and persecution, to force members of the Brotherhood to "confess" in the trials before the Cairo Military Tribunal. The Brotherhood circulated a message which, it claimed, came from Egypt. It said that the accused had made collective confessions to prove that torture was being carried out. The message said the Supreme Guide of the Brotherhood, Hassan el Hodeiby, had been subjected to "nervous pressure" to confess his guilt.

Cables in Brief

MINE. — One Egyptian army officer and four soldiers were killed, and three American engineers injured when a World War II mine exploded on Wednesday in the Western Desert where an Egyptian-American oil company is prospecting for oil.

AID. — The U.S. Foreign Operations Mission in Bonn announced yesterday an additional grant of more than $23m. economic aid to West Berlin.

DEAD. — The Communist party in New York announced yesterday the death of Israel Amter, veteran Communist leader who was one of 17 persons arrested in 1951 for violation of the Smith Act.

CHEAPER. — The Panther Diesel Co. of Milan announced yesterday that it plans to produce a utility four-seater car selling at about 495,000 lire (about $287).

SHERRY. — Twelve bottles of sherry more than 100 years old are being flown from Spain to London for Sir Winston Churchill's birthday next Tuesday.

DIVORCE. — Rita Hayworth and Prince Aly Khan yesterday won legal approval in Reno, Nevada, of a divorce settlement which sets up an elaborate guarantee for the return of their five-year-old daughter Yasmin when she visits the Prince.

DUNKIRK. — General Georges Blanchard, who defended Dunkirk while British and French troops escaped to Britain in a fleet of small ships during World War II, died in Paris yesterday aged 77.

IPO to Give 48 Concerts In West Europe

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra will give 48 concerts during its three month tour of Western Europe, starting May 2, *The Jerusalem Post* learns. Mr. Paul Kletzki and Mr. Paul Paray will conduct.

Starting in Copenhagen, where they will give two concerts, the I.P.O. will procede to Gothenburg and Stockholm for a concert in each city. Three concerts are scheduled for Paris, five in other French cities, six in Switzerland, eight in Italy, including two in the La Scala Theatre in Milan. There will be two concerts in Belgium, two in Amsterdam, and 14 in Great Britain.

STATE BANK GIVES IN TO AUSTERITY CALL

The reception to mark the formal opening of the Bank of Israel to be given by the Governor at the Bank's premises in the Mitzpa Building next Tuesday evening is in place of the dinner that was scheduled at the King David Hotel.

The cancellation of the dinner followed representations to the Governor, Mr. David Horowitz, from various quarters, notably Shurat Hamitnadvim, the civic service volunteer organization, which pointed out that the auspicious occasion would be better served by a more austere function than a public dinner.

'Capital Short, Stocks Growing'

The fact that the Nation's industry lacks sufficient capital, is shown by last year's production figures which totalled between IL.600m. and IL.700m., the Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Zalman Susayeff said yesterday at a Press Conference broadcast by Kol Yisrael.

In a general survey of the country's economic situation, Mr. Susayeff said that the Nation's stockpile of wheat was satisfactory and promised that the distribution of fats and oils would be normal by January next, with November's ration being distributed in December. Large quantities of meat have been ordered from France and two rations of 100 gms. each will be distributed in December, he added.

Mr. Susayeff pointed out that the drop in the price of white cement from IL.500 to IL.300 per ton over the last three months, was a result of the allottment of $70,000 for the import of cement. Cuts in Reparations shipments of cement had necessitated the allowance.

Regarding the trade situation with Turkey, the Deputy Minister stated that the new export-import regulations announced by that country would not seriously affect Israel's export trade. He hoped that industrial exports to Turkey would total $12m. for the year ending April 1955.

Mr. Susayeff announced that an allotment of $10m. was approved by the Government to increase the nation's stockpile of food, cotton, wool and white wood. He said that some of the materials have already been ordered and that delivery would be taken on a considerable part of the goods within the next few weeks. The country consumes some $4.5m. worth of raw cotton annually; import licences for $1.5m. worth have already been issued and the country's stockpile of cotton was ample, he added.

He announced that the Cartels Committee would finish its work within the next few days and was at present at work on the final draft of its report to the Economic Ministers Committee.

Economy Tending To Stability—Hoofien

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The country's economy is progressing, though slowly, towards a sort of stabilization, Mr. S. Hoofien, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank Leumi, told the annual meeting of Keren Hayesod voluntary workers here today. Mr. Hoofien is a member of the Keren Hayesod National Committee.

The progress, which exists in spite of many handicaps, has been possible largely because of the capital investment through the national funds, Mr. Hoofien said.

It was this capital which made possible the work of both private and cooperative sectors.

In the past five years, the Keren Hayesod invested IL.150m. in agricultural settlement, production increase and irrigation. Some 80,000 persons are supported in farming by the Jewish Agency.

Mr. I. Ritov, Chairman of the Keren Hayesod National Committee, said that IL.45m. had been contributed to the Fund in the last year. The Fund also received a loan of $61m. which will be repaid from U.J.A. revenue. In Israel, IL.860,000 was received. According to Mr. Ritov, this hardly reflected the capability of the population to contribute.

The Convention decided to press for a merger with the Jewish National Fund. The existence of separate fund-raising institutions is "anomalous," a resolution said. It was also resolved to ask the Government to deduct contributions for the Keren Hayesod from taxable income.

SHENKAR FUND FOR INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Technion is to set up a fund for applied industrial research in the name of Mr. Arye Shenkar, President of the Manufacturers' Association, Rav-Aluf Ya'acov Dori, President of the Technion, informed the Association in a letter read at a meeting it held yesterday to discuss relations with the Haifa Institute.

Dr. A. Biram, Chairman of the Technion Board of Governors, told the meeting that an advisory council for industrial problems is to be established shortly at the Technion. He asked the businessmen to cover part of the Technion's budget by direct contributions.

Hevrat HaOvdim Wants To Cut Profit Margin

By Our Labour Correspondent

Measures to reduce the gap between the price received by the producer and that paid by the consumer were discussed at yesterday's meeting of the Secretariat of Hevrat HaOvdim, the body which controls and coordinates the Histadrut's economic enterprises.

It was stated that out of a retail trade turnover in 1953 of IL.900m., some IL.270m., or 30%, represented wholesale and retail profit. Proposals were put forward for examining the working of the Histadrut marketing organizations, to determine whether economies can be made, so as to set an example to the private sector by reducing prices to the consumer. The discussion will be resumed in two weeks' time by the Board of Directors of Hevrat HaOvdim.

Besides the members of the Secretariat, there were present Mr. Levi Eshkol, Minister of Finance; Mr. Joseph Ephrati, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; Mr. Mordecai Namir, Secretary-General of the Histadrut; Mr. Nahum Verlinsky, of Tnuva; Mr. Joseph Efter, of Hamashbir; Mr. Aharon Becker, of the Histadrut Trade Union Department, and representatives of the agricultural settlement movements.

BOY JUMPS FROM TRUCK AND DIES

A child of 12 died after he jumped from a moving truck last evening. He was Amram Ya'akov Yehuda of Rosh Ha'ayin. The child was taken to Beilinson Hospital in Petah Tikva where he died.

The body was taken to Tel Hashomer Hospital. *(Tims)*

Crossing Tragedy Narrowly Averted

NATANYA, Thursday. — A bus pulled up one metre in front of a moving train at the Natanya crossing at 9 p.m. on Tuesday, and then only because passengers in the back seats of the bus noticed the flickering lights of the engine passing behind the eucalyptus grove, it was learned here today.

Because of the pouring rain, the driver did not see the crossing keeper's red light. Normally this is barely distinguishable from the lights of the numerous cars passing on this road.

H.U. Medicos Return To Studies Sunday

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Hebrew University Medical School will open on Sunday following the decision of the students to end their "non-payment" strike. Yesterday the University's Administrative Office in Mamillah Road was picketed by students of other faculties and only two students ventured through the picket line to pay their fees. The University has arranged for students to pay their fees through the Post Office Bank.

The Students Union has called a general assembly for Monday to decide on cessation of the fight against doubled fees, or to adopt a different line of action. The meeting will be held in the Orion Cinema, Jerusalem. The students' body will then get its first opportunity to voice its opinion on the protracted deadlock. Till now, negotiations have been handled by the Union Council and a planned referendum was cancelled due to technical difficulties.

The Union yesterday sent an appeal to the Prime Minister asking him to prevail upon the University to open its doors.

A group of Student Council members yesterday sang courtesy chills by sitting from 10 a.m. till 2.30 p.m. on the naughty stairs leading to the offices of the administrative staff. Professor B. Mazar, President of the University, invited one of the sit-down demonstrators for a chat — "and even gave me a cup of tea," the undergraduate reported afterwards. The talk had no concrete results.

Circulars favouring a end to the students' strike were distributed yesterday by the General Zionist student group. They charged that the strike was being led in an irresponsible manner by three persons.

CLINIC CLOSED BY DOCTORS' STRIKE

RAMLE, Thursday. — The central clinic of the "Assaf Harofe" hospital in Sarafand was closed down today as a result of the "passive strike" of physicians there.

Diamond Union May Strike for C-o-L Pay

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Diamond workers will insist on receiving the cost-of-living allowances which their employers have denied them since September 15, the Secretariat of the Diamond Workers Trade Union decided today. If the employers refuse this demand, a strike may follow.

The strike decision must be ratified by the Histadrut Trade Union Department whose Secretariat meets on Monday.

The Diamond Polishers' Association announced recently that, in view of difficulties in meeting world competition, they would be unable to pay increases in the cost-of-living allowances accruing after September 15, unless they received special Government assistance.

The Government declined to make any further concession for this purpose and the Histadrut felt that the diamond workers should not be asked to bear the whole burden arising out of export difficulties. It is contended that some at least of the concerns are making sufficient profits to enable them to pay the full cost-of-living allowances.

Gov't Planning Of Orchards Wanted

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Public Advisory Committee on Agriculture decided here today to recommend to the Government a law regulating the planting of citrus and other fruit trees. It also recommended that the farmer be given, under certain conditions, the right to appeal against the Government plan.

While the representatives of private farmers and Ihud Ha-Kvutzot Ve-Hakibbutzim generally supported Government planning in agriculture, Mapam representative opposed "Government interference." The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. P. Naphtali, the Deputy Minister, Mr. Y. Ephrati, and the Director General, Mr. H. Gvati, were present at the meeting.

Government Acquiring Tel Aviv Port Shares

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The transfer to the Government of shares of the Maritime Trust Ltd., the holding company of the Tel Aviv Port, will be effected by an early special meeting of the Trust, Mr. Israel Rokach Minister of Interior, who is Chairman of the Marine Trust, told the annual regular shareholders' meeting here today. There is general agreement on the transfer, and the Keren Hayesod has already announced its readiness to transfer its shares. Any transfer has to be ratified by a general meeting of shareholders. The company's budget was approved, and the two outgoing members of the Managing Board re-elected.

It is understood that Mr. Rokach, Mr. N. Verlinsky and Mr. Z. Isaakson, who form the Administrative Committee of the Marine Trust, will decide next week on the date of the special meeting.

100 Grams of Meat Being Distributed

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Distribution of a 100-gram ration of meat began in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv on Tuesday following the arrival of a consignment of 125 tons from Eritrea last week.

A survey of a number of Jerusalem retail butcher shops revealed yesterday that only poor quality cuts were being distributed against ration coupons. Choice cuts were, however, being sold in most shops at prices ranging between IL.6 and IL.7 per kilogram while liver was fetching IL.9. The retail price of the ration is IL.1 per kilogram.

"Free" meat is for sale only to "scrip" stores, restaurants and hotels and it has been emphasized by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry that no "free" meat will be sold in the shops.

Natanya Insurance Service Ltd.
Municipal Bldg.
15 Reh. Herzl.
Natanya. P.O.B. 148
All kinds of Insurance

HAIFA CHAMBER MUSIC SOCIETY
Beit Harofe, Wingate Avenue
Sat., Nov. 27, 1954: 8.30 p.m. SHARP
Mozart: String Quintet No.2 in B-flat Major, K.46
Brahms: String Sextet in G-Major op. 36
Dvorak: String Sextet in A-Major op. 48.
Played by B. Lifman, M. Fliederbaum, R. Rottenstein, A. Israeli, A. Bor, M. Rakir.

CHUG BILTI-TLUYIM,
HAIFA
Panorama Hotel, Mt. Carmel
on Sunday, Nov. 28, at 8.30 p.m.
Mr. S. TEMKIN
(Israel Office, Zionist Federation of Great Britain)
Lecture:
"State & Citizen"
Guests are welcome.

SAVOYA
JAFFA: Rustrus St., opp. The Clock.
After all this is the only place for real Oriental food.
THE BEST PIPING HOT SHASHLIK
Come and bring your tourist friends
Eats home-made

To
Mr. Frank H. Thomas.
Chief of Mission, CARE in Israel
Best Wishes
on the occasion of the 9th anniversary of CARE and the completion of its 5th year in Israel
Management of THE LIEBER CO. LTD.
Chocolate Manufacturers, Tel Aviv.

Michael (Manek) and Ardis Sartel
(nee Swift)
MARRIED
New York, November 15, 1954.
107 Ben Yehuda Rd., Tel Aviv.

Zussia Izikson, Esq. Erika Bilk, B.S.
MARRIED
New York, November 21, 1954.

Jerusalem Cinemas
Sat. at 6.30 & 9.30 p.m. Weekdays at 2.30, 6.30 & 9.30 p.m.
Starting Saturday, Nov. 27
ARNON Tel. 4829
Airconditioned Heating
Here, they are in Warner Bros. jovial musical!!!
MY DREAM IS YOURS
Starring: Doris DAY — Jack CARSON — Lee BOWMAN
S.Z. SAKALL, etc.
ORION Tel. 2914
The greatest love story of our time! The bitter-sweet passion of illicit love!
Anatole Litvak Production
ACT OF LOVE
Starring: Kirk DOUGLAS
Dany ROBIN
EDEN Tel. 3829
Too hot to handle! Sophisticated audiences will be delighted! The story is excellent and offers many chuckles
Cary GRANT — Deborah KERR
Walter PIDGEON in
DREAM WIFE
Sun. Morning at 10.30 a.m.
Today at 2 p.m.
LATIN LOVERS
ORNA Tel. 4733
Daring men searching for the wealth of the jungle and the beauty of its women.
EAST OF SUMATRA
(Technicolor)
Starring:
Jeff CHANDLER — Marilyn MAXWELL, Anthony QUINN
EDISON Tel. 4056
2nd week
Silvana Mangano
Raph Valone
ANNA
Hebrew-English Subtitles.
No complimentary tickets.
Also today at 2.30 p.m.
RON Tel. 3104
The story that is as delicate and cruel as youth itself.
SAVAGE FRUIT
(Les Fruits Sauvages)
From the Novel by Michel Durafour "Our Dream that is in Heaven"
French Talking.—Heb. Engl. subtitles. Today at 2 p.m.:
The Black Shield of Falworth
ORGIL Tel. 61488
AIR CONDITIONED
2nd week
What a Boy...
What a Star...
The Little Fugitive
Hebrew & French Subtitles
ZION HALL
ALAN LADD
In an unusual and exciting adventure thriller which unfolds against the bleak Antarctic background and presents sights that have not been seen in a picture.
HELL BELOW ZERO
In Technicolor
Based on the Novel "The White South" by Hammond Innes.
Friday at 2 p.m.:
SADIE THOMPSON
STUDIO 2nd week Tel.4055
Somerset MAUGHAM
appears again in
QUARTET
Also today at 2.30 p.m.
TEL-OR Tel. 3750
STEPHEN McNALLY — ALEXIS SMITH — JAN STERLING
Suspense that screams... and screams!
SPLIT SECOND

Haifa Cinemas
From Sat. November 27, 1954
MORIAH Tel. 4279
Held over for 4 3rd Week
AYN RAND'S
"FOUNTAINHEAD"
A Warner Brothers release.
Gary Cooper — Patricia Neal.
MAY 2nd Week Tel. 2856
SOMBRERO
Ricardo Montalban—Pier Angeli
Vittorio Gassman—Cyd Charisse
in Technicolor
AMPHITHEATRE Tel. 4612
"STARS OF THE RUSSIAN BALLET"
Starring the famous prima Ballerina GALINA ULANOVA
ORAH 3rd Week Tel. 4017
"I FIGLI DI NESSUNO"
(NOBODY'S CHILDREN)
Amedeo Nazzari—Yvonne Sanson
ARMON Tel. 4848
SHIRLEY BOOTH
Awarded Oscar "Best Actress" for her performance in
"COME BACK LITTLE SHEBA"
co-starring Burt LANCASTER
EN DOR Tel. 3421
Sun. & Mon.
ABOVE & BEYOND
Robert Taylor — Eleanor Parker
Tues., Wed. & Thurs.
BLANCHE FURY
Stewart Granger—Valerie Hobson
Technicolor
No Cinema performances on Saturday night.
ORLY Central Carmel Tel. 6868
Arthur Miller's
DEATH OF A SALESMAN
Frederic March —
Mildred Dunnock
2 Perfs. nightly at 6.45 & 9.00
ORION Tel. 4020
"SO THIS IS LOVE"
with Kathryn Grayson
Technicolor
ATEMON Tel. 3961
3rd Week
M.G.M.'s
"L I L I"
in Technicolor
Leslie Caron, Jean Pierre Aumont
No invitation tickets.
PEER Tel. 7227
Bombshell of the Season!
Rita HAYWORTH Jose FERRER
in Somerset Maugham's:
MISS SADIE THOMPSON
in Technicolor
Hebrew and French subtitles.
Attention: Sat. Nov. 27 additional performance at 5.15 p.m.
GAL OR Tel. 4347
Evenings:
DOUBLE DYNAMITE
Frank Sinatra — Jane Russell
Matinees:
Friday, Sun., Mon.
RACHEL AND THE STRANGER
Tues., Wed., Thurs.
UP FRONT

Tel Aviv Cinemas
Saturday: 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Weekdays: 2.30, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
FROM SAT. NOV. 27
ALLENBY
The new Israel picture
THE GOLDEN KEY
Filmed and produced in Israel
Daily: 2.30, 7.30, 9.30 p.m.
ARMON DAVID CINEMA
Tel. 29054. 3rd Week Tel Aviv
SPARTACUS THE GLADIATOR
with LUDMILA TCHERINA
CHEN Air Conditioned
4th week
Jacob Wassermann's
Immortal novel on the screen
l'Affaire Maurizius
with Anton Walbrook
Charles Vanel,
Daniel Gelin
EDEN 2nd week
Latest Soviet production
MAXIMKA
Color by Agfacolor
ESTHER
Esther Williams,
Fernando Lamas,
Jack Carson in
M.G.M.'s Musical comedy
DANGEROUS WHEN WET
Color by Technicolor
MIGDALOR 2nd week
Daniel Gelin
Anne Vernon
Edouard et Caroline
MOGRABI
The new Israeli picture
THE GOLDEN KEY
Filmed and produced in Israel
Daily: 2.45, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.
OPHIR 2nd week
Yvonne Sanson, Folco Lulli,
Enrico Olivieri in
MENZOGNA
ORION 3rd week
The picture everyone is talking about
THE MOON IS BLUE
SHDEROTH
Olivia de Havilland,
Richard Burton
in D. du Maurier's famous novel
MY COUSIN RACHEL
TAMAR 6th week
SENSUALITA
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Friday, November 26, 1954.
Kislev 9, 5715. Rabia Tani 1, 1374.

THE time has come to call a halt to the strikes of the students at the Hebrew University and the Technion. The latter is a dispute in which the students cannot be allowed to prevail without serious damage to the status of the institutions of higher learning and their own future. If the student body at the Technion, for example, were to succeed in reducing the academic requirements for examinations they would enjoy but a Pyrrhic victory; a number of indifferent scholars who might otherwise have failed would perhaps pass examinations. But in the circumstances a degree from the Technion would have no particular merit if its standards were to be determined not by the objective tests set by a faculty which knew exactly what to require of a candidate, but by what the students were prepared to consider as sufficiently high.

STOP THE STRIKES!

At the beginning of this week, the President of the Technion, Rav-Aluf Dori, issued a personal appeal by letter to every student pointing out how much it was in his own interests that academic standards should be quite free from any kind of derogatory pressures. He has given the students until Sunday morning to return to their studies after which they will have to suffer the loss of a semester. In the light of this appeal, one wonders whether some means of mediation cannot be found to enable the students who wish to get down to work, and the number is said to be increasing, to do so.

That there is a good deal of stiff-neckedness involved in the refusal of the students to return would seem beyond question. There is also perhaps a fear that if they allow themselves to be defeated on this issue they will find it hard to assert themselves in the future. The students should know by now that the public is well aware of their difficulties and are prepared to use every endeavour to help them. What it will not do is allow a small nucleus of hot-heads to lower the academic level of our higher educational institutions.

The parallel strike at the Hebrew University is not against examination conditions but against the payment of doubled fees which are still only nominal and not large enough, as the Israel currency is valued today, to prove an obstacle to attendance at the University by any student, particularly in view of the generous help available through scholarships, loan funds and other sources of help for those without means. Here, too, the principle involved is whether the students or the properly constituted academic body will run the University. The Medical students at least have had the good sense to agree to go back to work on Sunday. It is to be hoped that their colleagues will follow the "doctors'" example and call an end to a sorry exhibition which has not added one iota to the prestige of Israel's present undergraduate generation.

Planning Unit For Health Ministry

ACRE, Thursday. — A planning unit is to be formed in the Ministry of Health in the next financial year to reorganise and develop the country's hospital facilities during the next decade, the Health Minister, Mr. Y. Serling, said during a visit to the Acre Mental Hospital yesterday. As long as the country was 2,000 beds short for mental patients, the removal of the Acre hospital from the Turkish citadel, admittedly unsuitable, would have to wait.

The Acre hospital's medical staff was 60 per cent below strength, the Director Dr. S. Koleser, told the Minister. He blamed the serious shortage on the young doctors who were unwilling to specialize in psychiatry and on the Health Ministry for failing to offer psychiatrists the special conditions which were granted to mental healers in hospitals throughout the world.

Forty Days in the U.S.S.R. (II) — *By Haim Shurer*

WORLD OF LIMITED FREEDOM

I LEFT Lydda Airport on Friday afternoon and arrived in Moscow by midnight on Saturday. In 22 hours I had passed from one world to another.

The Soviet people complain when one speaks of "the Iron Curtain" or "the Closed World." For this we are not to blame, however, for such is the feeling that grips the person approaching the Soviet border. This holds true even assuming that not all of the causes for this feeling are sufficiently real — and even though it is possible that some of them are imaginary or out-of-date.

I had flown from Paris to Prague on several occasions. There is no need to describe the crowded Western airports or the heavy air traffic at Paris Airport, and I can well recall the heavy traffic at Prague several years ago. On this trip, however, there were only two others in the bus which took me from Invalides to the Prague plane — and only three aboard the airliner itself. In the Soviet plane which covered the last lap of the journey — from Prague to Moscow — there were two Russians and two other foreigners — a Spaniard, and a Negro Communist from England. There is an obvious line of distinction between the open world — accessible to all who wish to enter — and the closed world — entry into which is practically restricted to invited delegations or emissaries on specific business.

Atmosphere of Suspicion

There was silence throughout the entire journey on the Soviet plane with the two Russians either conversing with each other in a low voice, if at all, the stewardess remaining quiet, and the foreigners hardly opening their mouths. It all made for an atmosphere of suspicion: one got the feeling that here a person must be careful of what he says. When we arrived at Minsk and the frontier officials came aboard, one of them asked the stewardess — "Have you not spoken to the foreigners?" It is quite possible that the official merely wanted to acquire some technical information (to find out, for example, if an interpreter would be required) but the first impression one gets is that the official had asked the stewardess whether she had violated a prohibition.

I do not believe that the frontier officials of any country thoroughly examine the reading matter, documents and photographs which the traveller carries with him. Here, however, it is these objects rather than the contents of valises that drew the attention of the officials. Could we be blamed, then, for concluding that we had reached the boundaries of a "closed world"?

I had the impression that immediately upon coming to Moscow I would be shackled with an escort and a guide. I discovered that I was free to walk the length and breadth of the city, entering shops, museums and theatres without being challenged. (The invisible surveillance of the "free tourist" is another matter).

Shown Little

However, although I presented my plans and my requests to the proper authorities (the Press Division of the Soviet Foreign Ministry) immediately upon arrival and they treated me in a courteous and friendly manner, promising me every assistance, four weeks elapsed before I was shown a single kolkhoz (collective farm), and then in Kiev and not in Moscow, and only after repeated requests and complaints on my part. I did not get to see a single sovkhoz (state collective); nor a factory (with the exception of the giant "Pravda" printing plant); nor a journalists' or writers' club (except the editorial offices of "Pravda," and that after a month's effort on my part); nor a profsoyuz (trade union); nor was I able to meet any officials. How is it possible then, not to recognize the glaring difference between the freedom of a Soviet national to visit Israel—at any time and to any settlement or factory, hospital or meeting—and the freedom which an Israeli "enjoys" in the Soviet Union? Even the visa which I received to visit the Soviet Union for a month was looked upon as something out of the ordinary.

The granting of a visa to visit the Soviet Union, and the considerable freedom allowed me to move about Moscow and the rest of the country (I visited Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Odessa, Kishinev and afterwards Warsaw too) indicates some change of "climate." In Moscow proper, I saw a considerable part of the city and its streets, the agricultural exhibition, the new university with its ornate stadium, the Kremlin, the Foreign Ministry, the beautiful "metro" stations, the Lenin Library and Museum, the Pushkin Museum, the Tretiakovskaya Gallery of Russian art, the cultural halls of the builders of the Metro and the railway workers, theatres of drama and satire, opera, ballet and concerts, literary gatherings and luxurious and popular restaurants. In Leningrad I saw the Armitage, the Winter Palace and the notorious Petropaviovi Fortress with its horror cells. In all the cities I saw some synagogues.

I saw the markets and long queues waiting to buy fruits and vegetables, milk and bread; kiosks selling all sorts of items; and markets where kolkhoz villagers bring their produce. I saw various grades of hotels, guided tours of the Kremlin, Red Square, the Metro and in the suburbs.

In spite of all this, much remains and many more changes will have to be made before it will be generally felt that the iron curtain has been removed, as intimated by the people of the Soviet Union from Molotov to the man in the street. Off the street there is little possibility of conversing with the people, since no foreigner may enter the home of a Russian, for fear of having things made unpleasant or uncomfortable for him.

In Synagogue

During my visit to the Moscow Synagogue, I was invited to inscribe a few words in the visitors' book. Fearing that I might, God forbid, cause harm to the Jews of Moscow, I wrote down the following: "With awe in my heart I write these lines in this cherished book of the Jews of Moscow. Jews beloved by their fellow Jews in the Jewish State — throughout Israel. Tens of thousands of my brethren in Israel envy my being able to see our people in the U.S.S.R. and we all pray for the realization of our ideal of universal Jewish brotherhood. My heartfelt greetings to the Rabbi and his congregation."

A world closed or open? The rest of this series will provide the answer.

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THIS WEEK...

Security The Mixed Armistice Commission found Jordan guilty of shooting at a team marking the armistice lines near Mevo Betar according to a pre-arranged schedule, in an incident in which one Israel soldier was wounded.

Development It was learned that uranium has been produced from phosphate ore at a pilot-plant here.

Foreign Relations Canada's first Ambassador to Israel, Mr. W. L. MacDermot, presented his credentials to President Ben-Zvi in the Capital. Mr. Evelyn Shuckburgh, British Foreign Under-Secretary for Middle Eastern Affairs, who is on a regional tour, was received by the Prime Minister in Jerusalem. The Bat Galim case shifted back to the Security Council after being dealt with in the M.A.C. and the Egypt-Israel Special Committee as well.

Legislation The Minister of Finance presented the IL.623m. 1955-56 budget to the Cabinet. An increase in last year's Development Budget by IL.27m. was passed by the Knesset to the Finance Committee. The proposed permanent elections law, restricting the ballot to citizens, was tabled in the House.

Strikes and Demonstrations All State physicians joined the Tel Aviv municipal doctors' "passive resistance" campaign for pay matching that of other salaried physicians. Rejecting Cabinet concessions, the doctors decided to continue to work a seven-hour day. A student strike against the examination system kept the Haifa Technion closed, but the Hebrew University Medical Students broke the anti-fee strike of the student body. Continuing demonstrations outside the children's club on the border of Jerusalem's Mea Shearim led to more clashes with the Police. Zealots who again noisily demonstrated against Saturday traffic clashed with citizens "defending Sabbath quiet."

Labour The General Zionist workers union decided to disband and join the Histadrut.

Tragedy Eleven lives were claimed in Israel's worst road accident when an Egged bus was hit by a diesel locomotive at an unguarded crossing near the Kurdaneh Bridge in Haifa Bay.

Weather The first heavy rains fell throughout the country, accompanied by cold winds hailing winter at last.

Bringing Hebrew to Taoz

By YA'AKOV MAIMON

The author has been organizing volunteers to teach Hebrew by the "one student to one teacher" method in ma'barot and immigrant settlements in and around Jerusalem for the past four years.

MY wife is in the habit of going out from time to time to spend the Sabbath in one of the villages with which we have made contact in the course of our work of teaching Hebrew, and I often go with her.

We generally leave Jerusalem on Friday afternoon and stay in the village till Saturday evening or Sunday morning. We visit some of the houses, talk to the settlers, and read or sing with them. Sometimes, while we are visiting a particular house, some of the neighbours come in, and so people meet who have not seen each other for weeks. Our visits have shown us that the very fact that we stay the night in the place, have our meals with the settlers and stay with them for a whole day or more, and later perhaps receive visits from them as a result, makes a great impression. The effect of such a visit is much greater than that of a lecture given with one foot in the waiting car, as it were, or even of a social evening arranged by some bird of passage.

Although these visits often involve great physical inconvenience, we always come back from them with a feeling of deep satisfaction. We make the acquaintance of fine people, who are only waiting for a friendly word, an attentive ear and a sympathetic heart. It has been a long time, however, since we had such a memorable experience as we had in Taoz on a recent *Shabbat*.

Taoz is one of the settlements where we often spend the weekend. We became particularly attached to Taoz through Zecharia Nissim of Luzim, whom we met as a pupil four years ago, and who has settled with his family in Taoz. Until recently the population was composed entirely of Yemenites but now they have been reinforced by immigrants from Cochin, and it was on that *Shabbat* that we met the newcomers.

Newly Arrived

Some of them had come to Israel only three days before, and did not know a word of Hebrew. Through the leader of the group, Avraham Yitzhak, we invited them to a first lesson in spoken Hebrew. At 11 o'clock in the morning the synagogue was full of men and children from Cochin, together with some women, as well as a number of Yemenites, whom we had invited.

We taught them some elementary expressions by means of bodily movements. I explained to them the value of friendship between brethren, and how necessary it was to have a common speech for this purpose. I also emphasized the social and political importance of one language for immigrants from different countries.

Next I read out to them the Talmudic saying, "Man was created single, to teach that whoever destroys one soul in Israel is considered to have destroyed a whole universe, etc." I explained the duty of each individual—and I emphasized this in particular for the benefit of the Yemenites and the veterans among the settlers from Cochin-China — to help others in time of need in various spheres, including the teaching of Hebrew. Let no one think—I said—"What good will it do if I help one or two people, when there are thousands and tens of thousands in need of help?" The man who helps one person is considered to have helped a whole universe, for once upon a time the whole universe consisted of one man.

This was followed by more teaching and more singing, and then by a conversation with a number of women who understood English. I illustrated from real life the estrangement resulting from not knowing the language. For instance, I said, two people may be sitting in a bus talking in a language which you don't know when suddenly they burst into laughter. You feel sure they are laughing at you, and the result is resentment and bitterness, which sometimes ends in quarrels about nothing.

Waiting on Road

Another incident that pointed on the need for understanding such as we often see in buses and public places. If we all spoke one language, there would be much less misunderstanding. had happened just the day before. When we got off the bus five Jews from Cochin were standing on the other side of the highway with their bundles, looking bitter and resentful. When we asked someone what it was all about, we were told that these people had been standing there for two hours in the hope of getting a lift to Moshav Zion. Car after car had refused to stop; in a little while it would be dark, and they would be left in an unfamiliar neighbourhood. For most of them these were their first days in Israel, and they could not understand this attitude. Many of us fail to realise that the reception immigrants meet with on their arrival, the trivial details which cause them pain, often determine their attitude to the country and its inhabitants. I decided to stand beside them and stop a car. At last, after much effort and entreaty, a few cars did stop and the waiting newcomers were all driven off to their destination. It made all the difference to their feelings; a new light appeared in their eyes.

In this way we succeeded in preparing the ground for "Operation Hebrew," and the volunteer teachers who will come after us will find the way open. I would make this suggestion to any group of volunteers who wish to take up the work of teaching Hebrew in any particular settlement: don't be content to visit the places on week-day evenings when you are due to give lessons. Go there during the day, walk round the fields, the houses, talk to men, women and children, see and let yourselves be seen. Still better, if you can, spend all Shabbat in the place. If you do these things, you will create the right atmosphere, and then, when you come to teach, you will not find the class-room empty.

Readers' Letters

FUTILE JOURNEY

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — It is with amazement that I have heard of Mr. Kariv's projected journey to Calcutta to attend the Asian Mayors' Conference. The Jerusalem Municipality is chronically short of money and yet it seems willing to finance this superfluous excursion. The cost of a return air ticket from Lydda to Calcutta by the cheapest (tourist) route

Is this expenditure justified — at a time when so many will cost the ratepayers of this city not less than IL.2,000. Is this expenditure justified—at a time when so many services are neglected or withheld altogether for lack of funds? It is not surprising to learn that the Government has refused to make any contribution towards Mr. Kariv's participation in this insignificant conference. Not even the fact that sanitation seems to be one of the subjects on the Asian Mayors' agenda can justify our Mayor's journey. He does not have to go all the way to Calcutta to discover what is wrong, and what could be done, with Jerusalem's drains — particularly as he will not find it easy to derive advantage from discussions which are to be held in English, a language he does not speak. If the Jerusalem Municipality is concerned to preserve the last poor remnants of its prestige, it will cancel its approval of this futile journey.

Yours, etc.,
RATEPAYER

Jerusalem, November 24.

CITY'S RESPONSIBILITY

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — The letter, "Jerusalem Sewage," signed by the South Jerusalem Committee for Municipal Affairs in your issue of November 12 states that the Municipality of Jerusalem refuses to empty the cesspits in that part of town because the Development Authority — responsible for most of the houses in South Jerusalem — declines to pay for the work.

The allegation is not borne out by the facts. At the end of October, there was a meeting between the Deputy Mayor, Rabbi Porush, the Director of the Municipal Sanitary Department, Mr. Brinker and the Development Authority. It was decided that, pending the final financial arrangements for this job between the two parties, the Municipality would undertake to empty on request every cesspit that may require it on our property.

Yours, etc.,
DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

Jerusalem, November 18.

"Eh, says he always felt the Negro was radio-active."

Dance Note

Eshkol Has Original Style

A FREE ticket is the usual way of inviting a professional critic to review an artist's work. There is a heretic young artist here who has not offered tickets and the critics have therefore not reviewed her work despite the fact that she has given half a dozen public performances in Tel Aviv and various kibbutzim in recent weeks. In this case, it is too bad for the critics, as the Chamber Dance — compositions in movement — of Noa Eshkol, performed by a group of four, including the choreographer, are unmistakably the work of a sure and original talent, in the opinion of one who has paid to see her.

Her style of dance is a great deal more than a style, and in a sense it is more than dance. While everything that up to the present day has gone by the name of dance has been largely based on the expression of emotions or ideas, Miss Eshkol's movement, as she prefers to call it, uses the body much as an abstract painter would use his brush and pallet to create compositions of line and shape whose beauty lies in the visual impact rather than their appeal to memory or sentiment.

At the two performances that this reviewer has seen, in Tel Aviv and Degania, the dancers were dressed in long black leotards, their only accompaniment was a metronome and they danced at floor level. There is no technical vocabulary, however, to describe what they did. They didn't do pirouettes or contractions, they had neither the contrived gracefulness of ballet or the contrived awkwardness of modern dance, they moved their arms and their legs, their hands and their feet, their fingers and their toes, their hips, their backs, their shoulders, their necks, their mouths and their eyebrows, and they moved with discipline and authority and what they did was beautiful, very beautiful. The technique is so clean and direct and simple, so utterly lacking in pretense, every movement seemed so right and necessary, it was like a revelation of the commonplace. The impact of seeing such a performance for the first time is less in the recognition of something new than a shock of recognition. It does not require a great knowledge of dance, however, to recognise that Miss Eshkol is not an innovator but an originator. While her work may seem to have some superficial affinities to certain schools of modern dance, as opposed to ballet or folk dancing, for instance, to which it bears no resemblance at all, it is clear that this is largely accidental. She has not merely embellished or refined the work of others, nor has she deliberately sought to be different.

The members of the group include Miss Eshkol, Naomi Polani, Miriam Sharon and John Harries. They will give a performance in Jerusalem on December 2.

ELLEN BEN-AMOTZ

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Yesterday's Press

Physicians Restrict Medical Aid

THE physicians may accept or reject the latest government proposals, but their "passive resistance," i.e., the reduction of their working hours is impermissible, according to "Davar" (Histadrut). This is in fact a part-time strike. It will severely restrict medical aid to the population, and whole hospital departments may have to be closed. The paper denies that the state and municipal physicians are worse off than those that work for Kupat Holim.

"Haboker" (General Zionist) doubts whether the threat of a part-time strike or its implementation will create a favourable impression on the public, whose support is indispensable to the physicians in their struggle for a better living, to which, like the rest of the intelligentsia, they are certainly entitled.

Commenting on the new election bill, "Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) points out that there are many Arab citizens in Israel who cannot prove that they had been Palestinian citizens. As a result of the war of liberation and its aftermath, many others have not been living here continuously. The paper admits that the law leaves much to administrative discretion, and hopes that no attempt will be made to discriminate against the Arabs.

"Ha'aretz" (non-party) says that the establishment of volunteer groups defending the Jerusalem Working Mothers children home has come only after long provocation by Natorei Karta — and the unwillingness of the police to intervene and put an end to the attacks. The professional orthodox "politicians" seek to dictate their conditions to the majority must be rejected; their behaviour will injure the cause of religion, because public will come to identify with the most vociferous people speaking in its behalf. Referring to Mr. Ganzhovsky's death, the paper adds that the law cannot be expected to replace all Knesset members, and MK who has no formal post to that effect has no grounds for complaint.

"Hatzofe" (World Mizrachi Union) notes that the Bat Galim affair has now reached a decisive stage. Israel will no longer be able to put with the delays and refusals to comply with U.N. and M.A.C. decisions. The paper believes that England could do nothing for the opening of the Suez for ships of all nations (a pre-requisite for the lessening tension in the Middle East) even after the evacuation of Suez.

"Herut" deals in its editorial with the visit of Mr. Buckburgh, whose father, "Yariv" recalls, was in Jerusalem 37 years ago while serving in the same capacity which the made him a Colonial Office official.

"Zmanim" (Progressive) criticizes the Austrian Government for its unwillingness to identify the Jewish victims of Nism and says that though many Austrians actively participat in the persecution of the Jews and benefited from it, the Austrian Government, asked to do even less than what Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland or Denmark have done for the survivors, stands pat in its refusal.

Municipality of Tiberias
Department of Education and Culture

Prime Minister's Office
Public Relations Department

Friday, November 26, 1954
8.30 p.m.

Cinema Aviv Hall

VOCAL NEWSPAPER

with the participation of:
Mr. I. Livneh, M.K. "The Evacuation of Suez — and Israel"
Mr. A. Wulffert, Internal Revenue Office, Haifa. "Where are the State's Revenues to come from?"

Opening Words by Mr. M. Zabar, Mayor of Tiberias
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Defence Service Ordinance, 1949

ORDER TO REPORT FOR REGISTRATION, EXAMINATIONS AND REGULAR SERVICE

By virtue of the power vested in me in accordance with paras. 4(d) and 5(b) of the Defence Service Law, 1949 I, I hereby order as follows:

Interpretation
1. In this Order, "Eligible for Regular Service" means a man, permanently resident in this country, born between March 13, 1927, and Sept. 4, 1937, both dates inclusive.

Reports for Registration and Determining Health Category for Regular Service
2. Every person eligible for service is hereby ordered to report for registration and medical and other examinations in order to determine his health category for defence service, at one of the places listed in Table A, between the hours 8 a.m. and 12 noon on the day listed in Table B opposite the first letter of his surname.

Title
3. This Order will be called "Order for Defence Service (Call-up for Registration, Examinations and Regular Service) 1954."

TABLE A.

Jerusalem	Recruiting Office, Derekh Bethlehem, or, Rehov Emek Harefaim.
Tel Aviv-Jaffa	Recruiting Office, 7 Rehov Tarshish, Jaffa.
Petah Tiq	Recruiting Office, Shikun Ironi "Pagi."
Haifa	Recruiting Office, 13 Rehov Y.L. Peretz (Mukhlis).
Tiberias	Recruiting Office, Nassareth St., opp. Municipality.
Beherot	Recruiting Office, Rehov Batia Malkov.
Beersheba	Recruiting Office, Main Road.

TABLE B.

Aleph	Sunday, Monday or Wednesday, November 28-29, December 1, 1954.
Beth	Thursday, Sunday or Monday, December 2-3-6, 1954.
Gimmel	Wednesday or Thursday, December 8-9, 1954.
Dalet	Sunday or Monday, December 12-13, 1954.
Heh	Tuesday, December 14, 1954.
Vav	Wednesday, December 15, 1954.
Zayin	Thursday, December 16, 1954.
Het	Sunday or Monday, December 19-20, 1954.
Tet-Yud	Wednesday or Thursday, December 22-23, 1954.
Kaf	Sunday or Monday, December 26-27, 1954.
Lamed	Wednesday or Thursday, December 29-30, 1954.
Mem	Sunday, Monday or Wednesday, Jan. 2-3-5, 1955.
Nun	Thursday, January 6, 1955.
Samekh	Sunday, January 9, 1955.
Ayin	Monday, January 10, 1955.
Peh	Wednesday or Thursday, January 12-13, 1955.
Tsadik	Sunday, January 16, 1955.
Kuf	Monday or Tuesday, January 17-18, 1955.
Resh	Wednesday or Thursday, January 19-20, 1955.
Shin-Tav	Sunday or Monday, January 23-24, 1955.

Every man eligible for service who does not comply with this Order is liable to penalty according to Para. 16(1) of the Defence Service Ordinance (1).

Every person reporting for service should bring two photographs (3x4 cms.) and his Identity Card.

This Order relates also to persons whose date of birth is specified in their Identity Cards as being 1937 without any further precision.

AHARON NIV,
RECRUITING OFFICER.

November 9, 1954.

1. Sefer Hahukkim (page 371 (1949); Sefer Hahukkim 81, page 240, 1955.

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TONIC OF THE WILDERNESS

By GERSHON AGRON

A party of soil and plant experts, led by Mr. Albin Meiehan, Chief of the Agricultural Division, U.S. Operations Mission, and conducted by Mr. N. Gil, of the Israel Soil Conservation Service, made a four-day tour of the Southern Negev last week.

The USOM party spent the first night in Wadi Giraf; the second at Yatbatah (Ein Radjam); and the third at Eilat.

During the greater part of the exploration the party of 30 in ten jeeps explored areas seldom visited, and mostly left the roads behind. The writer was a member of the party, as guest of Dr. L.B. Hale, Director of USOM, who was prevented from heading the expedition because of a conference in Athens.

EROSION has traced magnificent patterns in the uplands of the Negev. But these unbelievable formations are evidence of death. The lands are dead lands, Badlands, as they are called in America, killed by wars, famine, and pestilence.

What look like crazy and decaying castles shaped by the sweep and swoop of storm waters, feast the eye, and are some reward for the desolation. Not so the so-called "ceramics," or pavements of hundreds upon hundreds of square miles formed of gravel turned into almost coal-black cinders. These convey neither consolation nor hope. Nor do the mud-flows deposited by the storms bringing down what is left of earth in the foothills, whenever and wherever there is a great run-off. And this happens year in year out during the rains, as it has happened for scores of centuries before.

Yet the Negev is not entirely dead. Lifestock trails witness to the fact that these had, dead lands can support life. And the gazelle streaking across the razor-edged jagged ridges at sixty miles an hour are more evidence that life, for the animal kingdom at least, is supportable. Camels graze off shrub in the mud-flows, but not in the ceramics pavement; and so do sheep and goats. And where there is a water hole, and of these there are not a few the desert feeds man too. Here and there in the flatlands are grain pits dug by the nomad Beduin. The tribes come back there year after year, except in years of drought, to sow and to reap. The grain is inviolate. Desert law and desert lore are a guaranty against one tribe of the wilderness filching the fruit of the labour of another.

Nature's "pottery" near Yatbatah
Photo by Anna Riwkin-Brick

Empty Triangle

But emptiness is the mark of the Machteshim—the great dust-bowl called Ramon, and Hatira and Hatzera, the smaller ones. It is so in the Wilderness of Zin, and almost everywhere else in the inverted triangle — ined of the two lines marking the frontier with Egypt, to the west and Jordan to the east.

Everywhere — except at Wadi Radyan, now again called Yatbatah, on the way to Eilat; the Ein Gedi oasis; Ein Yahav on the road from Eilat to Ein Husb (now Hotzevi); and of course Mash'abim, where water is stored to make the land produce crops. Here, young settlers aided by watchers, developers and keepers from the appropriate Government Departments, are providing some sort of promising answer to the devastation.

Furrow irrigation, border irrigation, sprinkler irrigation, tried out by men and women who have chosen the tonic of the wilderness, are yielding results. The salt is being leeched from the soil and the soil sweetened. These processes in one crude form or another were known to the Nabateans, and later taken up by the Byzantines. But since then, all but a twentieth part of the rainfall has run to waste, and the sown or partly sown turned into desert.

Tiny points of settlement, from Bolser down, are, some of them, within a few miles of the borders east and west. The pioneers are intimidated neither by the traffic visible across the frontiers, nor by the forbidding soil. Their concern is with methods of irrigation. They listen to everybody who has anything to say, and learn. They have learned the tremendous fact that saline soil in itself is no hindrance.

Tomato stalks groaning under bunches of ripe green fruit are evidence, as at Wadi Radyan, that man can turn salty land into sweet. At Ein Gedi, winter tomatoes have brought the mad settlers fabulous revenue.

The problem is whether you are to sprinkle or to collect water in furrows. "Don't always sprinkle," admonishes the father-ly expert sent by the U.S. Operations Mission to help, encourage and advise; "use surface irrigation; look for underground water. It may cost you IL.15,000 to dig a well, and if it must be abandoned because it turns to be a waterless hole, you have lost IL.15,000. If you strike water, you have made a million."

Hearing this, you feel the stirrings of hope even for the ceramics pavements. The desert invites dreams, and you dream of giant bulldozers scraping away the layer of cinders not more than a couple of inches above the surface, until dirt that plays is bared, with irrigation of course. This kind of development, fanciful perhaps to the calculating economist, is called cataclysmic, and very appropriately so called. The land waits for the cataclysmic operation, and approach. It thirsts for water from rains that are stored and not wasted; a liquid redeemer.

As has been said, the Nabateans knew the secret, and so did the people of the Byzantine times. At Ein Avdat (Abde), there are deep caves hewn out of rock, with their mouths wide open to receive the rain water. The Beduin either know where the cisterns are, or an unerring instinct leads them there. (Within the last few weeks, a Beduin woman who went to the biggest of these cisterns to drink or to fetch water, drowned there.) And now young Israel men and women from the smoother and flicker parts of the country are learning these secrets too.

It does not take long for people from towns to become what, in the Western Desert during World War II, were called "desert rats," and in our own Negev war "desert beasts." They absorb a lot of sand with every breath and each mouthful they are fairly smothered in it, but it does not take long to learn that a jeep can sprint like a goat, and a four-wheel drive vehicle do as well as a camel. They learn to get along without washing and other amenities. The ground is their bed, the rifle their best friend. And the amazing and heartening thing is that if there are not enough of young people in Nahal and other groups, there is no complete dearth of them.

We were on an escarpment looking down Yatbatah Valley. From nowhere there appeared a boy and a girl, on foot. There was a rifle swung over the youth's shoulder. The girl, in a blue blouse and very abbreviated bloomers, clutched a hand-grenade. The rifle was the young man's only luggage. The young woman—such a one as John Strachey saw near Sde Boker, and described as whip-cord sharp—had no kit, cosmetic or any other kind; only the hand-grenade. The two had started at dawn that morning from Yatbatah, up the rugged cliffs, looking for a path to shorten the way down their valley. He was a discharged soldier, who had served in the Negev with a company of road scouts, of whom some were our party's escort. He is now a "moshavnik" at Avihail, near Natanya. Where the girl had gone back to, on finishing her service, one did not learn. But the young man had just finished harvesting his tangerine crop and was taking a few days off, with his old bunch, pathfinding in the Negev hills. You looked at these two scouts, without rucksack or water bottle, or food, and concluded that it takes all kinds to make Israel's youth.

Between Two Countries

At night, on a tug-boat in the Gulf of Eilat, you are between two sets of lights — Akaba's to the east, and those you have left behind to the west. Do they twinkle at each other in animated friendliness or suspended hostility? It is not of course all one to the people on the tug-boat during a water outing. Resident and visitor alike are pining for animated friendliness. But in the still night, with the water lapping gently against your craft, your thoughts are turned elsewhere. You think of the hills you had seen all day from the wadis of the Arava; the hills of Edom to the east, your own Yaalon to the west, both bathed in the purple of Nubean limestone.

You remember Petra, the "rose-red city half as old as time," and its fine chiselled altars, but you don't envy it. During the day you had seen similar formations of rose-coloured limestone near Solomon's Mines; and where the Israel Mining Syndicate is at work, at Timna. And when you have seen the hills, you know why the sea is red: the water is a reflection of their hue. Nor do you envy the blueness of the Danube or the muddiness of the Mississippi.

Each night of the four days during which the party was exploring along the pathless pavements brought its surprise and climax. In formations which looked like the work of an architect gone mad, in incredible colours, in frightening plateaux, and in sweeping plains—nearly everywhere there was evidence of past civilization. There is the remarkably well-preserved Turkish bath at a road-house near Abde several centuries old. At Ein Yahav, which the Arabs had condemned as pestilential, there is a spring now pumping 40 cubic metres an hour, so that the four-inch pipe originally put down had to be changed to six inches.

An Arava summer is hot and dusty. It can't have been all that bad in the days when the springs and cisterns were used, and it need not be again when we have men and women and means enough to furrow and to sprinkle and to husband our resources.

Hills of Metal

The forbidding mountain ranges — and there is not much difference between those of Edom and Yaalon—become soft under your gaze if you remember that in our own day man commands greater resources than did the Nabateans and the Byzantines, and that these hills carry precious metals in their wombs. There are rolls and rolls of hills of gypsum, and the copper peaks are not without their treasure.

We saw copper in the raw, azure-coloured, green like a used penny, and slags in King Solomon's mines, remains of copper mining when this metal was as precious as gold. It is true that you have to move a lot of rock to get at the metal, to extract one and a half per cent copper from the rock. The rock is part copper, part coal — and if you apply the proper leeching process and smelt and refine, you may mine a thousand tons a day, which we are told is more than King Solomon ever did.

Are these bad lands as bad, or worse, as the lands looked to the people of Petah Tikva more than 75 years ago, when they first confronted Mulabis; or of Haders or Rehovot; or what the Third Aliya people first saw when they set out to convert malaria-ridden Maloul into Nahalal? Israel's soil conservation service may know the answer. The violet and purple sunsets alone are no answer to the four million dunams of pavement and another four million of rock and gravel. At present, with a superhuman effort, ten per cent can be retrieved of the land the rains have ruined and turned into wilderness. But what Byzantine stonework has done with retention reservoirs, we can do. Experiments now carried out on some 600 dunams near Sde Boker may prove the pilot plant stage for the Negev as a whole. It costs about IL.30 to bring a dunam to life at Mashev'im. It's worth it, when you remember Ein Gedi and its IL.3,000 income a dunam from winter tomatoes.

Mr. Low's Toast to Churchill

BRITAIN'S GREATEST ENGLISHMAN

By THE RT. HON. L.S. AMERY

A lifelong friend of Sir Winston Churchill, Mr. L.S. Amery had a long and distinguished political career as a Conservative Member of Parliament (1911-45), and held offices in various Administrations, lastly as Secretary of State for India and Burma in Churchill's war-time Government (1940-45).

NEXT Tuesday, Sir Winston Churchill will have completed 80 years of as full and as varied a life as any man has ever lived. They have been years of undreamt-of revolutionary changes in our social life, in international relations, in scientific invention, in the art of war.

Through those bewildering years, he has held almost every office of state, including the headship of all the British fighting services. He has twice been Prime Minister. In spare moments he has written a whole library of books and painted a whole exhibition of pictures. He has never stopped talking — incomparable table talk, powerful platform and parliamentary debate, great oratory that will live. And he has enjoyed every minute of it.

What is the key to that amazing performance? Inexhaustible vitality has, no doubt, been an essential condition. Unquenchable thirst for adventure has contributed to its variety. But the background of it all has been a high ambition.

It was never the mere thirst for office or popularity. Nor, on the other hand, was it the ambition to be identified with some particular ideal or public cause. It was the ambition to be remembered in after years as the outstanding figure of his age, above all if that age should prove to be one of those great periods of world crisis in which England has, from time to time, played the leading part. That is what Winston Churchill has always wished to be, and that is what, often thwarted and distracted, he became in the hour of England's greatest need.

It was in the leisure hours of a cavalry subaltern at Bangalore that he first set himself to acquire the equipment for his task — that command of pen and tongue which is so indispensable a weapon in the armoury of a democratic politician. He delved deep into the style of two great masters of English, Gibbon and Macaulay. For years they dominated his writing and his speeches. It was only by degrees that he learnt to combine the elaboration of their antithetical phrases with the studied simplicity with which he has gained his greatest effects. He was never a natural orator; drinking in inspiration from the mood of his audience. It was only when the greatness of his theme and of the occasion lifted him with them that he could rise to the heights of great oratory, but then of oratory that will live as long as English is spoken.

In 1900, he entered Parliament as a Conservative. But he soon found himself faced with a fundamental divergence from the majority of his party on the Imperial issue. His conception of Empire, imbibed from Gibbon and confirmed by the India of that day, was that of a majestic system of order and justice imposed on subject peoples. The newer ideal, so passionately held by most of us younger Tories, of a Commonwealth of free partnership, closely knit by economic as well as by political ties, made no appeal to him. It clashed directly with the Whig outlook inspired by Macaulay, and with the legend, unquestioningly accepted by him, that cheap imported food had been the source of British prosperity.

Natural restlessness and the desire to avenge his father on an ungrateful political party no doubt helped to widen the breach. The Liberals eagerly welcomed so redoubtable a recruit, but never felt sure that he was quite one of themselves.

After proving both his fighting and his constructive capacity in a succession of offices, he found at the Admiralty the opportunity to play a notable and never-to-be-forgotten part in preparation for the great struggle of the First World War. The war itself was to teach him that no strategy, however brilliant or sound — and Antwerp and Gallipoli were both — can avail without the power to see things through.

Return to Conservatism

In the post-war Lloyd George coalition Churchill, for once, was to feel really at home. With its break-up he was once more at sea, out of sympathy with both of the older parties, but even more with the rising tide of Socialism. In the end, he gravitated back into Conservatism and soon found himself, to his own surprise and that of the world, made Chancellor of the Exchequer by a Baldwin less concerned with policy than with keeping so formidable a political gladiator out of mischief.

After 1929, he was once again not only out of office, but in the political wilderness, estranged from his late colleagues, first over the question of Imperial Preference and later, even more vehemently, over India, and, at a critical moment, over Edward VIII's abdication. For a time he was looked on as a dangerous "rogue elephant," the Alcibiades of English politics, universally admired and almost as universally distrusted. Even his own confidence in his star was seriously shaken.

But chance, or England's destiny, was reserving him for higher things. He at any rate escaped what would have been a fatal entanglement in that spineless Coalition which for a decade wet blanketed British national life. For now the menace from Germany began to loom on the horizon, and Churchill, in his detached position, was free to see its full significance. Year after year, he preached the need for urgent preparation in face of the complacent inertia of the Government and of the even more deadly illusion of the Opposition.

In May, 1940, Churchill, the one man by common consent ruled out from ever becoming the Prime Minister of any party, was, by equally common consent, welcomed as the only possible leader in the hour of danger. He had foreseen it all, and to use his own words, he "knew a good deal about it all." Above all, he believed in himself and in his countrymen. All his life he had striven for greatness. Now the time and place for greatness were his, and he could rise to the full height of his opportunity.

Master of War

For that opportunity his whole life had been a preparation. Only a life-long preoccupation with the right choice of words could have enabled him to kindle in a whole nation the fire that burned within him, or to interpret its own spirit to itself. Only a profound study as well as a wide-ranging experience in the conduct of war in the field and in administration could have given him that unquestioned confidence in himself or won the confidence of the fighting services. For once, democracy had found a leader who could not only voice its spirit but who was also a great master of war.

It was in this twofold capacity that he stood supreme during that fateful year when the British Commonwealth alone sustained the cause of freedom. It was with that same double authority that he could afterwards impress his personality and his strategy upon the other leaders in the Great Alliance. Not, indeed, always as fully as he wished. But he averted the bloodier and more disastrous Passchendaele which would have resulted from a premature attack in the West. If he could not save much of Central Europe against Roosevelt's infatuation for Russia, he at least rescued Greece from Communism and preserved the Mediterranean for the "free world."

After the war he was again the first, in his Fulton speech, to warn of the new danger to freedom. But this time he put forward, at Zurich, his own answer, more constructive and practical than either the Versailles break-up of Europe or the flimsy framework of the League of Nations "Let Europe arise."

Not merely as a bulwark against the external danger, but for its own sake; for the healing of ancient antagonisms, for the curing of economic and social evils, for the rebirth of the world's greatest intellectual and spiritual culture, Europe is for him an essential complement of that indissoluble close association of the Commonwealth with the United States which has always been the groundwork of his thinking on international affairs.

Today, barely eight years after that speech, he can point to the new Europe shaping itself before our eyes, and by its emergence creating new possibilities — the possibility of still himself playing his part in bringing about a better understanding with Russia, the possibility of a more balanced world system in which the British Commonwealth can, I believe, once again find its distinctive mission of leadership.

So there he stands: four-square, stubborn, ardent, persuasive, humorous, with a world-wide, magnanimous breadth of vision and not a few healthy human prejudices — a great Englishman and a great citizen of the world. On Tuesday, as he enters with unabated zest upon another year of a wonderful life, the wishes not only of his fellow-countrymen, but of all who love freedom, of all who admire manhood, will be with him.

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Churchill the Fighter

If we win, nobody will care. If we lose, there will be nobody to care. — June, 1943.

If Hitler invaded Hell, I would make at least a favourable reference to the Devil in the House of Commons. — June, 1941.

You (Hitler) do your worst, and we will do our best. — July, 1941.

Everybody has always underrated the Russians. They keep their own secrets alike from foe and friends. — April, 1945.

I deem it highly important that we should shake hands with the Russians as far to the East as possible. — April, 1945.

It is better to have a world united than a world divided; but it is also better to have a world divided than a world destroyed. — June, 1946.

The first step in the re-creation of the European family must be a partnership between France and Germany. In this way only can France recover the moral and cultural leadership of Europe. There can be no revival of Europe without a spiritually great France and a spiritually great Germany. — September, 1946.

You can quote me up to 20 years ago. — November, 1950.

It is always wise to look ahead, but difficult to look further than you can see. — July, 1952.

Personally, I'm always ready to learn, although I do not always like being taught. — November, 1952.

The power of man has grown in every sphere except over himself. — December, 1953.

It would be an inconvenient rule if nothing could be done until everything can be done. — June, 1954.

The word "never" is one which, in politics, can only be used in its general relativity to the subject. — October, 1954.

Governments are made for men, not men for governments. — November, 1954.

Einsteinian Plumbing

WHEN Prof. Albert Einstein was asked recently for his opinion on freedom of thought in America, he answered, if we remember correctly, that if he could start all over again he would choose to be a plumber instead of a mathematician since the former enjoy more personal freedom than scientists in America. The Plumbers Union of Chicago hastened to take him at his word and sent him a union card. If he decided to use it, they said, he would earn $3.13 an hour; if he became a foreman, he would earn an additional $30 per hour.

It seems to us that $3.47 an hour, which is roughly IL.50 for eight hours of work, is a very fair wage, and if we were Einstein we would grab it. On IL.50 a day, one could live like a king, or at least like an American, in this country, and we imagine he could keep up a decent standard even in America. We are sure that as a plumber Mr. Einstein would be able to say whatever popped into his head, but then we are afraid that most people wouldn't pay much attention to a plumber. Still, the whole proposition sounds very good to us. After all, what other profession provides practical proof of Prof. Einstein's theory that the shortest connection between two given points is not necessarily a straight pipe?

Galei Kinneret

OUR man has been pestering us since Rosh Hashana to let him spend a restful week-end somewhere. He says he has lost weight running around so much and that so many social affairs are bad for his nerves. We gave him a week-end off, a new pad and pencil, a humble cheque and told him to come back when his money was gone and to bring with him some fat notes. He came back looking a bit fat, rested, sunburned, his nose in the air, put his meagre notes on the desk and left without pinching the secretary:

This What's New will be the death of me. I'm a very sensitive person. They want me to look at everything with a wink. Went to Eye Doctor. He said I had inflamation of the right eye. Said I should take it easy. Said go and rest somewhere. Said don't wink too much. I went to Galei Kinneret like all tired celebrities. Ben Gurion, Ben-Zvi and others, and we imagine he could keep up a decent standard even in America. We are sure that as a plumber Mr. Einstein would be able to say whatever popped into his head, but then we are afraid that most people wouldn't pay much attention to a plumber. Still, the whole proposition sounds very good to us. After all, what other profession provides practical proof of Prof. Einstein's theory that the shortest connection between two given points is not necessarily a straight pipe?

What's New

By DAHN BEN AMOTZ

Arrived on a Friday afternoon. Had reserved a room by phone. Greeted by manager, Dr. Steinfield. Don't know what he's doctor of. Just know he's fortyish, high forehead, grey hair on sides, oval face, dark grey suit, brown tie, and that he was born in Berlin, learned hotelmanship in Switzerland, since worked all around, including Shepheard's, Cairo, during World War II. A green-coated porter snatches suitcase, waits while I sign register, with name and distinguished profession and takes me to my room on third floor. Nice wide bed, oval mirror, screened doors and windows, six mosquitoes, half a balcony, three-quarters of the Sea of Galilee, beautiful and calm, lazy and tired as I am. Next to the room a private bathroom, in the bathtub a shower, in the shower cold water, hot water and lukewarm water. On a small, glass-topped table a bouquet of pink carnations with Dr. Steinfield's visiting card, handwritten on it. With the compliments of. Most touching, I cry.

Wash my face, go downstairs and try to light a cigarette. Oh no. No smoking in the lobby, no smoking in the dining room, but on the verandah and in the bar people play rummy, poker and smoke Virginia cigarettes. Light a hard coffin nail of local tobacco and order a Vermouth, with ice, please. No ice. Many guests, one refrigerator out of order, the second can't make enough ice. Above the bar the symbol of the hotel, a tin spe: with the latest antique finish and a sort of a sailing ship designed by the interior decorator whose name I can't recall. Most of the interior decoration very bad, German-Polish style with a dash of paprika. You know, lamps that look like candles and candles that look like lamps. The grand piano is covered with a grand fringed shawl like one my grandmother used to wear in winter. People enter dining room. All the men don *Kapeles*. Those who have none are asked to accept one with the compliments of the house. Touching, I cry again, but decide to finish my drink in the bar. Salty Vermouth.

An American Rabbi says the *Kiddush*, everybody takes a sip, says Amen and sits down. Now I go in. Dry my eyes with a clean white napkin. First delicious cold fish. Oh, the great Jewish tradition. I want to cry again. Next a generous portion of roast duck, cooked farina. Czechoslovak style and carrots, any old style. Last course, pudding with two sweet little cookies. A bottle of wine at the table costs IL.3.60. The average age of the guests: over 45. Nobody much to talk to. Feel ashamed of my red eyes. Go upstairs to read a book and rest. Put my dusty shoes out in the corridor like everyone else. Listen to the whisper of the waves outside, fall asleep like a stone, wake up like a feather next morning.

Find my shoes outside the door still dusty. All the others dusty too. Have my breakfast and go out on the verandah to look at the sea. Beautiful sea, and quiet. Much more quiet than people sitting around playing cards. See Dr. Steinfield and sit down next to him. Tell him the flowers were touching, the food great, the cleanliness out of this country, the furnishings horrible, the shoes unshined and the sea magnificent. He's embarrassed by my compliments. Almost starts to cry. Says in a choked voice that shoes are not shined on Saturday. Says he doesn't think the furnishings are bad considering they had so little money for decorating. Says he's proud of the landscape and the sea, feels himself almost responsible for it. Tell him about the plans to drain the Sea of Galilee. "The customer is always right," he says, "but I am afraid that this time you're not."

Ask about hotels and tourism. He orders black coffees and says that a lot has been done lately. Says there were 250 rooms with private baths in Israel before the war, 1,250 now. Two thousand guests can be well accommodated. Says around Pessah there are 3,000 tourists, but then half of them stay in private homes. Says now there is better food, better roads, a lack of good propaganda and the fares to Israel are still high. Propaganda should be directed to average man, not religious, not particularly Zionist. The kosher food and smokeless Saturdays don't bother him. Says every tourist is willing to get used to local customs. In Catholic countries meat isn't served on Fridays and nobody objects. Christians even like the matzot at Pessah. It's exotic. Only Israelis complain. Says most important to sell our climate. Bad climate in Europe but we don't take advantage of it. The stranded American tourists in summer clothes rush to Sicily now and Majorca. September and November are cold months in Europe but here you can still swim.

I agree with manager and add that shoes should be shined anyway and the grand piano cover given back to grandma. "We're quite satisfied with the people who come to the hotel," he says, paying no attention to my remarks. "Most of them belong to the middle upper class." I ask him what class Ben Gurion belongs to. Says Ben Gurion is in the upper class — the working class. We both look at the sea and admire it. He observes that it is October 30 and that there hasn't yet been a day of rain in Tiberias. Says according to statistics of last 30 years Tiberias has only one rainy day in October.

Hardly are words out of his mouth when — lo and behold — the skies darken, the sea begins to churn, a cold wind comes down the mountains, thunder and lightning and the rain pours down. We escape into the bar. We both laugh bitterly.

People still play cards inside, and some of them read upper middle class books. I tell the manager that the service in his hotel is exceptionally good and ask how it's possible. Says his waiters (Hungarian and German) were trained by Lotte Eisenberg, one of the *grandes dames* of the hotel business in Israel. She started the Galei Kinneret. I go to have my lunch: Chopped liver, asparagus soup, veal, rice, peas, pineapple cake. Really, I must admit, first-class food and first-class service, even to second-class people like me. Go upstairs to recover from morning's work. It's raining outside, the sea is stormy.

I take another look at Dr. Steinfield's bouquet and feel like crying again but resist the temptation. It's not good for my winking eye.

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DEPARTURES: NOVEMBER 28 TO DECEMBER 4
FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN., Nov. 28	0800	L.A.I.	Athens, Rome
	0815	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	1100	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York.
	1700	EL AL	Nicosia.
	2100	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg
MON., Nov. 29	0900	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York.
TUE., Nov. 30	0610	S.A.S.	Istanbul, Vienna, Duesseldorf, Scandinavia
	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich, Geneva
	0800	EL AL	Istanbul, Vienna, Paris, London
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1000	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam, New York.
WED., Dec. 1	0730	B.O.A.C.	Rome, London
	0745	SABENA	Athens, Brussels.
	0830	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London. Istanbul.
	1045	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York.
	1700	L.A.I.	Rome.
	1700	EL AL	Nicosia.
THU., Dec. 2	0800	EL AL	Athens, Zurich, Paris, London, New York.
	0945	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam, New York
	2100	EL AL	Istanbul, Rome.
FRI., Dec. 3	0830	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London.

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

TUE., Nov. 30	1245	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia.

FROM HAIFA PORT

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Friday, November 26, 1954.
Kislev 6, 5715. Rabbi Tzaddok I, 5715.

THE time has come to call a halt to the strikes of the students at the Hebrew University and the Technion. The latter is a dispute in which the students cannot be allowed to prevail without serious damage to the status of the institutions of higher learning and their own future. If the student body at the Technion, for example, were to succeed in reducing the academic requirements for examinations they would enjoy but a Pyrrhic victory; a number of indifferent scholars who might otherwise have failed would perhaps pass examinations. But in the circumstances a degree from the Technion would have no particular merit if its standards were to be determined not by the objective tests set by a faculty which knew exactly what to require of a candidate, but by what the students were prepared to consider as sufficiently high.

STOP THE STRIKES!

At the beginning of this week, the President of the Technion, Rav-Aluf Dori, issued a personal appeal by letter to every student pointing out how much it was in his own interests that academic standards should be quite free from any kind of derogatory pressures. He has given the students until Sunday morning to return to their studies after which they will have to suffer the loss of a semester. In the light of this appeal, one wonders whether some means of mediation cannot be found to enable the students who wish to get down to work, and the number is said to be increasing, to do so.

That there is a good deal of stiff-neckedness involved in the refusal of the students to return would seem beyond question. There is also perhaps a fear that if they allow themselves to be defeated on this issue they will find it hard to assert themselves in the future. The students should know by now that the public is well aware of their difficulties and are prepared to use every endeavour to help them. What it will not do is allow a small nucleus of hot-heads to lower the academic level of our higher educational institutions.

The parallel strike at the Hebrew University is not against examination conditions but against the payment of doubled fees which are still only nominal and not large enough, as the Israel currency is valued today, to prove an obstacle to attendance at the University by any student, particularly in view of the generous help available through scholarships, loan funds and other sources of help for those without means. Here, too, the principle involved is whether the students or the properly constituted academic body will run the University. The Medical students at least have had the good sense to agree to go back to work on Sunday. It is to be hoped that their colleagues will follow the "doctors'" example and call an end to a sorry exhibition which has not added one iota to the prestige of Israel's present undergraduate generation.

Planning Unit For Health Ministry

ACRE, Thursday. — A planning unit is to be formed in the Ministry of Health in the next financial year to reorganize and develop the country's hospital facilities during the next decade, the Health Minister, Mr. Y. Serlin, said during a visit to the Acre Mental Hospital yesterday. As long as the country was 2,000 beds short for mental patients, the removal of the Acre hospital from the Turkish citadel, admittedly unsuitable, would have to wait.

The Acre hospital's medical staff was 60 per cent below strength, the Director Dr. S. Kolesar, told the Minister. He blamed the serious shortage on the young doctors who were unwilling to specialize in psychiatry and on the Health Ministry for failing to offer psychiatrists the special conditions which were granted to mental healers in hospitals throughout the world.

Forty Days in the U.S.S.R. (II) — *By Haim Shurer*

WORLD OF LIMITED FREEDOM

I LEFT Lydda Airport on Friday afternoon and arrived in Moscow by midnight on Saturday. In 32 hours I had passed from one world to another.

The Soviet people complain when one speaks of "the Iron Curtain" or "the Closed World." For this we are not to blame, however, for such is the feeling that grips the person approaching the Soviet border. This holds true even assuming that not all of the causes for this feeling are sufficiently real — and even though it is possible that some of them are imaginary or out-of-date.

I had flown from Paris to Prague on several occasions. There is no need to describe the crowded Western airports, or the heavy air traffic at Paris Airport, and I can well recall the heavy traffic at Prague several years ago. On this trip, however, there were only two others in the bus which took me from Invalides to the Prague plane — and only three aboard the airliner itself. In the Soviet plane which covered the last lap of the journey — from Prague to Moscow — there were two Russians and two other foreigners — a Spaniard, and a Negro Communist from England. There is an obvious line of distinction between the open world — accessible to all who wish to enter — and the closed world — entry into which is practically restricted to invited delegations or emissaries on specific business.

Atmosphere of Suspicion

There was silence throughout the entire journey on the Soviet plane with the two Russians either conversing with each other in a low voice, if at all, the stewardess remaining quiet, and the foreigners hardly opening their mouths. It all made for an atmosphere of suspicion: one got the feeling that here a person must be careful of what he says. When we arrived at Minsk and the frontier officials came aboard, one of them asked the stewardess — "Have you not spoken to the foreigners?" It is quite possible that the official merely wanted to acquire some technical information (to find out, for example, if an interpreter would be required) but the first impression one gets is that the official had asked the stewardess whether she had violated a prohibition.

I do not believe that the frontier officials of any country thoroughly examine the reading matter, documents and photographs which the traveller carries with him. Here, however, it is these objects rather than the contents of valises that drew the attention of the officials. Could we be blamed, then, for concluding that we had reached the boundaries of a "closed world"?

I had the impression that immediately upon coming to Moscow I would be shackled with an escort and a guide. I discovered that I was free to walk the length and breadth of the city, entering shops, museums and theatres without being challenged. (The invisible surveillance of the "free tourist" is another matter).

Shown Little

However, although I presented my plans and my requests to the proper authorities (the Press Division of the Soviet Foreign Ministry) immediately upon arrival and they treated me in a courteous and friendly manner promising me every assistance, four weeks elapsed before I was shown a single kolkhoz (collective farm), and then in Kiev and not in Moscow, and only after repeated requests and complaints on my part. I did not get to see a single sovkhoz (state collective); nor a factory (with the exception of the giant "Pravda" printing plant) nor a journalists' or writers' club (except the editorial offices of "Pravda," and that after a month's effort on my part); nor a profsoyuz (trade union); nor was I able to meet any officials. How is it possible then, not to recognize the glaring difference between the freedom of a Soviet national to visit Israel—at any time and to any settlement or factory, hospital or meeting—and the freedom which an Israeli "enjoys" in the Soviet Union? Even the visa which I received to visit the Soviet Union for a month was looked upon as something out of the ordinary.

The granting of a visa to visit the Soviet Union, and the considerable freedom allowed me to move about Moscow and the rest of the country (I visited Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Odessa, Kishinev and afterwards Warsaw too) indicates some change of "climate." In Moscow proper, I saw a considerable part of the city and its streets, the agricultural exhibition, the new university with its ornate stadium, the Kremlin, the Foreign Ministry, the beautiful "metro" stations, the Lenin Library and Museum, the Pushkin Museum, the Tretiakovskaya Gallery of Russian art, the cultural halls of the builders of the Metro and the railway workers, theatres of drama and satire, opera, ballet and concerts, literary gatherings and luxurious and popular restaurants. In Leningrad I saw the Armitage, the Winter Palace and the notorious Petropavlovi Fortress with its horror cells. In all the cities I saw some synagogues.

In Synagogue

During my visit to the Moscow Synagogue, I was invited to inscribe a few words in the visitors' book. Fearing that I might, God forbid, cause harm to the Jews of Moscow, I wrote down the following: "With awe in my heart I write these lines in this cherished book of the Jews of Moscow. Jews beloved by their fellow Jews in the Jewish State — throughout Israel. Tens of thousands of my brethren in Israel envy my being able to see our people in the U.S.S.R. and we all pray for the realization of our ideal of universal Jewish brotherhood. My heartfelt greetings to the Rabbi and his congregation."

A world closed or open? The rest of this series will provide the answer.

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THIS WEEK...

Security The Mixed Armistice Commission found Jordan guilty of shooting at a team marking the armistice lines near Mevo Betar according to a pre-arranged schedule, in an incident in which one Israel soldier was wounded.

Development It was learned that uranium has been produced from phosphate ore at a pilot plant here.

Foreign Relations Canada's first Ambassador to Israel, Mr. W. L. MacDermot, presented his credentials to President Ben-Zvi in the Capital. Mr. Evelyn Shuckburgh, British Foreign Under-Secretary for Middle Eastern Affairs, who is on a regional tour, was received by the Prime Minister in Jerusalem. The Bat Galim case shifted back to the Security Council after being dealt with in the M.A.C. and the Egypt-Israel Special Committee as well.

Legislation The Minister of Finance presented the IL.633m. 1955-56 budget to the Cabinet. An increase in last year's Development Budget by IL.37m. was passed by the Knesset to the Finance Committee. The proposed permanent elections law, restricting the ballot to citizens, was tabled in the House.

Strikes and Demonstrations All State physicians joined the Tel Aviv municipal doctors' "passive resistance" campaign for pay matching that of other salaried physicians. Rejecting Cabinet concessions, the doctors decided to continue to work a seven-hour day. A student strike against the examination system kept the Haifa Technion closed, but the Hebrew University Medical Students broke the anti-fee strike of the student body. Continuing demonstrations outside the children's club on the border of Jerusalem's Mea Shearim led to more clashes with the Police. Zealots who again noisily demonstrated against Saturday traffic clashed with citizens "defending Sabbath quiet."

Labour The General Zionist workers union decided to disband and join the Histadrut.

Tragedy Eleven lives were claimed in Israel's worst road accident when an Egged bus was hit by a diesel locomotive at an unguarded crossing near the Kurdaneh Bi ma'abara in Haifa Bay.

Weather The first heavy rains fell throughout the country, accompanied by cold winds hailing winter at last.

Bringing Hebrew to Taoz

By YA'AKOV MAIMON

The author has been organizing volunteers to teach Hebrew by the "one student to one teacher" method in ma'barot and immigrant settlements in and around Jerusalem for the past four years.

MY wife is in the habit of going out from time to time to spend the Sabbath in one of the villages with which we have made contact in the course of our work of teaching Hebrew, and I often go with her.

We generally leave Jerusalem on Friday afternoon and stay in the village till Saturday evening or Sunday morning. We visit some of the houses, talk to the settlers and read or sing with them. Sometimes, while we are visiting a particular house, some of the neighbours come in, and so people meet who have not seen each other for weeks. Our visits have shown us that the very fact that we stay the night in the place, have our meals with the settlers and stay with them for a whole day or more, and later perhaps receive visits from them as a result, makes a great impression. The effect of such a visit is much greater than that of a lecture given with one foot in the waiting car, as it were, or even of a social evening arranged by some bird of passage.

Although these visits often involve great physical inconvenience, we always come back from them with a feeling of deep satisfaction. We make the acquaintance of fine people, who are only waiting for a friendly word, an attentive ear and a sympathetic heart. It has been a long time, however, since we had such a memorable experience as we had in Taoz on a recent *Shabbat*.

Taoz is one of the settlements where we often spend the week-end. We became particularly attached to Taoz through Zecharia Nissim of Luzim, whom we met as a pupil four years ago, and who has settled with his family in Taoz. Until recently the population was composed entirely of Yemenites, but now they have been reinforced by immigrants from Cochin, and it was on that *Shabbat* that we met the newcomers.

Newly Arrived

Some of them had come to Israel only three days before, and did not know a word of Hebrew. Through the leader of the group, Avraham Yitzhak, we invited them to a first lesson in spoken Hebrew. At 11 o'clock in the morning the synagogue was full of men and children from Cochin, together with some women, as well as a number of Yemenites, whom we had invited.

We taught them some elementary expressions by means of bodily movements. I explained to them the value of friendship between brethren, and how necessary it was to have a common speech for this purpose. I also emphasized the social and political importance of one language for immigrants from different countries.

Next I read out to them the Talmudic saying, "Man was created single, to teach that whoever destroys one soul in Israel is considered to have destroyed a whole universe, etc." I explained the duty of each individual—and I emphasized this in particular for the benefit of the Yemenites and the veterans among the settlers from Cochin-China — to help others in time of need in various spheres, including the teaching of Hebrew. Let no one think—I said—"What good will it do if I help one or two people, when there are thousands and tens of thousands in need of help!" The man who helps one person is considered to have helped a whole universe, for once upon a time the whole universe consisted of one man.

This was followed by more teaching and more singing, and then by a conversation with a number of women who understood English. I illustrated from real life the estrangement resulting from not knowing the language. For instance, I said, two people may be sitting in a bus talking in a language which you don't know when suddenly they burst into laughter. You feel sure they are laughing at you, and the result is resentment and bitterness — which sometimes ends in quarrels about nothing.

Waiting on Road

Another incident that pointed on the need for understanding such as we often see in buses and public places. If we all spoke one language, there would be much less misunderstanding. had happened just the day before. When we got off the bus five Jews from Cochin were standing on the other side of the highway with their bundles, looking bitter and resentful. When we asked someone what it was all about, we were told that these people had been standing there for two hours in the hope of getting a lift to Mesilat Zion. Car after car had refused to stop; in a little while it would be dark, and they would be left in an unfamiliar neighbourhood. For most of them these were their first days in Israel, and they could not understand this attitude. Many of us fail to realize that the reception immigrants meet with on their arrival, the trivial details which cause them pain, often determine their attitude to the country and its inhabitants. I decided to stand beside them and stop a car. At last, after much effort and entreaty, a few cars did stop and the waiting newcomers were all driven off to their destination. It made all the difference to their feelings; a new light appeared in their eyes.

In this way we succeeded in preparing the ground for "Operation Hebrew," and the volunteer teachers who will come after us will find the way open. I would make this suggestion to any group of volunteers who wish to take up the work of teaching Hebrew in any particular settlement: don't be content to visit the places on week-day evenings when you are due to give lessons. Go there during the day, walk round the fields, visit the houses, talk to men, women and children, see and let yourselves be seen. Still better, if you can, spend all Shabbat in the place. If you do these things, you will create the right atmosphere, and then, when you come to teach, you will not find the class-room empty.

Readers' Letters

FUTILE JOURNEY

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — It is with amazement that I have heard of Mr. Kariv's projected journey to Calcutta to attend the Asian Mayors' Conference. The Jerusalem Municipality is chronically short of money and yet it seems willing to finance this superfluous excursion. The cost of a return air ticket from Lydda to Calcutta by the cheapest (tourist) route

Is this expenditure justified — at a time when so many will cost the ratepayers of this city not less than IL.2,000. Is this expenditure justified—at a time when so many services are neglected or withheld altogether for lack of funds? It is not surprising to learn that the Government has refused to make any contribution towards Mr. Kariv's participation in this insignificant conference. Not even the fact that sanitation seems to be one of the subjects on the Asian Mayors' agenda can justify our Mayor's journey. He does not have to go all the way to Calcutta to discover what is wrong, and what could be done, with Jerusalem's drains — particularly as he will not find it easy to derive advantage from discussions which are to be held in English, a language he does not speak. If the Jerusalem Municipality is concerned to preserve the last poor remnants of its prestige, it will cancel its approval of this futile journey.

Yours, etc.,
RATEPAYER

Jerusalem, November 24.

CITY'S RESPONSIBILITY

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — The letter, "Jerusalem Sewage," signed by the South Jerusalem Committee for Municipal Affairs in your issue of November 12, states that the Municipality of Jerusalem refuses to empty the cesspits in that part of town because the Development Authority — responsible for most of the houses in South Jerusalem — declines to pay for the work.

The allegation is not borne out by the facts. At the end of October, there was a meeting between the Deputy Mayor, Rabbi Porush, the Director of the Municipal Sanitary Department, Mr. Brinker, and the Development Authority. It was decided that, pending the final financial arrangements for this job between the two parties, the Municipality would undertake to empty on request every cesspit that may require it on our property.

Yours, etc.,
DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
Jerusalem, November 18.

"Eli says he always felt the Negev was radio-active."

Dance Note

Eshkol Has Original Style

A FREE ticket is the usual way of inviting a professional critic to review an artist's work. There is a heretic young artist here who has not offered tickets and the critics have therefore not reviewed her work despite the fact that she has given half a dozen public performances in Tel Aviv and various kibbutzim in recent weeks. In this case, it is too bad for the critics, as the Chamber Dance — compositions in movement — of Noa Eshkol, performed by a group of four, including the choreographer, are unmistakably the work of a sure and original talent, in the opinion of one who has paid to see her.

Her style of dance is a great deal more than a style, and in a sense it is more than dance. While everything that up to the present day has gone by the name of dance has been largely based on the expression of emotions or ideas, Miss Eshkol's movement, as she prefers to call it, uses the body much as an abstract painter would use his brush and pallet to create compositions of line and shape whose beauty lies in the visual impact rather than their appeal to memory or sentiment.

At the two performances that this reviewer has seen, in Tel Aviv and Degania, the dancers were dressed in long black leotards, their only accompaniment was a metronome and they danced at floor level. There is no technical vocabulary, however, to describe what they did. They didn't do pirouettes or contractions, they had neither the contrived gracefulness of ballet or the contrived awkwardness of modern dance, they moved their arms and their legs, their hands and their feet, their fingers and their toes, their hips, their backs, their shoulders, their necks, their mouths and their eyebrows, and they moved with discipline and authority and what they did was beautiful, very beautiful. The technique is so clean and direct and simple, so utterly lacking in pretense, every movement seemed so right and necessary, it was like a revelation of the commonplace. The impact of seeing such a performance for the first time is less in the recognition of something new than a shock of recognition. It does not require a great knowledge of dance, however, to recognize that Miss Eshkol is not an innovator but an originator. While her work may seem to have some superficial affinities to certain schools of modern dance, as opposed to ballet or folk dancing, for instance, to which it bears no resemblance at all, it is clear that this is largely accidental. She has not merely embellished or refined the work of others, nor has she deliberately sought to be different.

The members of the group include Miss Eshkol, Naomi Polani, Miriam Sharon and John Harries. They will give a performance in Jerusalem on December 2.

ELLEN BEN-AMOTZ

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Yesterday's Press

Physicians Restrict Medical Aid

THE physicians may accept or reject the latest government proposals, but their "passive resistance," i.e., the reduction of their working hours is impermissible, according to "Davar" (Histadrut). This is in fact a part-time strike. It will severely restrict medical aid to the population, and whole hospital departments may have to be closed. The paper denies that the state and municipal physicians are worse off than those that work for Kupat Holim.

"Haboker" (General Zionist) doubts whether the threat of a part-time strike or its implementation will create a favourable impression on the public, whose support is indispensable to the physicians in their struggle for a better living, to which, like the rest of the intelligentsia, they are certainly entitled.

Commenting on the new election bill, "Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) points out that there are many Arab citizens in Israel who cannot prove that they had been Palestinian citizens. As a result of the war of liberation and its aftermath, many others have not been living here continuously. The paper admits that the law leaves much to administrative discretion, and hopes that no attempt will be made to discriminate against the Arabs.

"Ha'aretz" (non-party) says that the establishment of volunteer groups defending the Jerusalem Working Mothers children home has come only after long provocation by Natorei Karta — and the unwillingness of the police to intervene and put an end to the attacks. The professional orthodox politicians fail to dictate their conduct to the majority must be read; their behaviour will injure the cause of religion, because public will come to identify with the most vociferous people speaking in its behalf. Referring to Mr. Genechovsky's decision, the paper adds that the police cannot be expected to remove all Knesset members from MK who has no formal pr to that effect has no grounds complaint.

"Hatzofe" (World Mizrahi Union) notes that the Galim affair has now reach a decisive stage. Israel will no longer be able to put with the delays and refusals comply with U.N. and M decisions. The paper belie that England could do nothing for the opening of the Suez for ships of all nations (one requisite for the lessening tension in the Middle East even after the evacuation Suez.

"Herut" deals in its orial with the visit of Mr. Buckburgh, whose father, "Ariv" recalls, was in Jerusa 27 years ago while serving the same capacity which he made him a Colonial Office offi

"Zmanim" (Progressive) criticises the Austrian Government for its unwillingness to identify the Jewish victims of Islam and says that though many Austrians actively participat in the persecution of the Jews and benefited from it, the Austrian Government, asked to do even less than what Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland or Denmark have done for the survivors, stands pat in its refusal.

Municipality of Tiberias
Department of Education and Culture

Prime Minister's Office
Public Relations Department

Friday, November 26, 1954
8.30 p.m.

Cinema Aviv Hall

VOCAL NEWSPAPER

with the participation of:
Mr. C. Livneh, M.K. "The Evacuation of Suez — and Israel"
Mr. A. Wolffert, Internal Revenue Office, Haifa. "Where are the State's Revenues to come from?"

Opening Words by Mr. M. Zahar, Mayor of Tiberias
On the artistic programme:
Mr. ... Einstein, member of Ohel Theatre Readings

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Defence Service Ordinance, 1949

ORDER TO REPORT FOR REGISTRATION, EXAMINATIONS AND REGULAR SERVICE

By virtue of the power vested in me in accordance with paras. 4(d) and 5(b) the Defence Service Law, 1949 I, I hereby order as follows:

Interpretion
1. In this Order, "Eligible for Regular Service" means a man, permanently resident in this country, born between March 12, 1927, and Sept. 8, 1937, both dates inclusive.

Reports for Registrtion and Determing Health ategory for Regar Service.
2. Every person eligible for service is hereby ordered to report for registration and medical and other examinations in order to determine his health category for defence service, at one of the places listed in Table A, between the hours 8 a.m. and 12 noon on the day listed in Table B opposite the first letter of his surname.

Title
3. This Order will be called "Order for Defence Service (Call-up for Registration, Examinations and Regular Service) 1954."

TABLE A.

Jerusalem	Recruiting Office, Derekh Bethlehem, or, Rehov Emek Harefaim.
Tel Aviv-Yafo	Recruiting Office, 7 Rehov Tarshish, Jaffa.
Petah Tik	Recruiting Office, Shikun Ironi "Pagi."
Haifa	Recruiting Office, 52 Rehov Y.L. Peretz (Mukhlis).
Tiberias	Recruiting Office, Nazareth St., opp. Municipality.
Hahavat	Recruiting Office, Rehov Sha'a Makov.
Beersheba	Recruiting Office, Main Road.

TABLE B.

Aleph	Sunday, Monday or Wednesday, November 28-29, December 1, 1954.
Beth	Thursday, Sunday or Monday, December 2-3-6, 1954.
Ghimmel	Wednesday or Thursday, December 8-9, 1954.
Dalet	Sunday or Monday, December 12-13, 1954.
Heh	Tuesday, December 14, 1954.
Vav	Wednesday, December 15, 1954.
Zayin	Thursday, December 16, 1954.
Het	Sunday or Monday, December 19-20, 1954.
Tet-Yud	Wednesday or Thursday, December 22-23, 1954.
Kaf	Sunday or Monday, December 26-27, 1954.
Lamed	Wednesday or Thursday, December 29-30, 1954.
Mem	Sunday, Monday or Wednesday, Jan. 2-3-5, 1955.
Nun	Thursday, January 6, 1955.
Samekh	Sunday, January 9, 1955.
Ayin	Monday, January 10, 1955.
Feh	Wednesday or Thursday, January 12-13, 1955.
Zadik	Sunday, January 16, 1955.
Kof	Monday or Tuesday, January 17-18, 1955.
Resh	Wednesday or Thursday, January 19-20, 1955.
Shin-Tav	Sunday or Monday, January 23-24, 1955.

Every man eligible for service who does not comply with this Order is liable to penalty according to Para. 16(A) of the Defence Service Ordinance (19...

Every person reporting for service should bring two photographs (4x5 cms.) and his Identity Card.

This Order relates also to persons whose date of birth is specified in their Identity cards as being 1937 without any further precision.

AHARON NIV,
RECRUITING OFFICER

November 8, 19...

1. Sefer Hahukim, page 371 (1949); Sefer Hahukim 81, page 245, 1950.

TONIC OF THE WILDERNESS

By GERSHON AGRON

A party of soil and plant experts, led by Mr. Aiken Malcolm, Chief of the Agricultural Division, U.S. Operations Mission, and conducted by Mr. N. Gil, of the Israel Soil Conservation Service, made a four-day tour of the Southern Negev last week.

The USOM party spent the first night in Wadi Giraf; the second at Yatbatah (Ein Radyan), and the third at Eilat.

During the greater part of the exploration the party of 20 in ten jeeps, explored areas seldom visited, and mostly left the roads behind. The writer was a member of the party, as guest of Dr. L.B. Hale, Director of USOM, who was prevented from heading the expedition because of a conference in Athens.

EROSION has traced magnificent patterns in the uplands of the Negev. But these unbelievable formations are evidence of death. The lands are dead lands, Badlands, as they are called in America, killed by wars, famine, and pestilence.

What look like crazy and decaying castles shaped by the sweep and swoop of storm waters, feast the eye, and are some reward for the desolation. Not so the so-called "ceramics," or pavements of hundreds upon hundreds of square miles formed of gravel turned into almost coal-black cinders. These convey neither consolation nor hope. Nor do the mud-flows deposited by the storms bringing down what is left of earth in the foothills, whenever and wherever there is a great run-off. And this happens year in year out during the rains, as it has happened for scores of centuries before.

Yet the Negev is not entirely dead. Lifestock trails witness to the fact that these bad, dead lands can support life. And the gazelle streaking across the razor-edged jagged ridges at sixty miles an hour are more evidence that life, for the animal kingdom at least, is supportable. Camels graze off shrub in the mud-flows, but not in the ceramics pavement; and so do sheep and goats. And where there is a water hole, and of these there are not a few the desert feeds man too. Here and there in the flatlands are grain pits dug by the nomad Beduin. The tribes come back there year after year, except in years of drought, to sow and to reap. The grain is inviolate. Desert law and desert lore are a guaranty against one tribe of the wilderness filching the fruit of the labour of another.

Empty Triangle

But emptiness is the mark of the Machteshim—the great dust-bowl called Ramon, and Hatira and Hatzera, the smaller ones. It is so in the Wilderness of Zin, and almost everywhere else in the inverted triangle formed of the two lines marking the frontier with Egypt to the west and Jordan to the east.

Everywhere — except at Wadi Radyan, now again called Yatbatah, on the way to Eilat; the Ein Gedi oasis; Ein Yahav on the road from Eilat to Ein Hus[illegible] (now Hotzev); and of course Mash'abim, where water is stored to make the land produce crops. Here, young settlers aided by watchers, developers and keepers from the appropriate Government Departments, are providing some sort of promising answer to the devastation.

Furrow irrigation, border irrigation, sprinkler irrigation, tried out by men and women who have chosen the tonic of the wilderness, are yielding results. The salt is being leached from the soil and the soil sweetened. These processes in one crude form or another were known to the Nabateans, and later taken up by the Byzantines. But since then, all but a twentieth part of the rainfall has run to waste, and the sown or partly sown turned into desert.

Tiny points of settlement, from [illegible] Boker down, are, some of them, within a few miles of the border east and west. The pioneers are intimidated neither by the traffic visible across the frontiers, nor by the forbidding soil. Their concern is with methods of irrigation. They listen to everybody who has anything to say, and learn. They have learned the tremendous fact that a mine air in itself is no hindrance.

Nature's "pottery" near Yatbatah.
Photo by Anna Riwkin-Brick.

Tomato stalks groaning under bunches of the green fruit are evidence, as at Wadi Radyan, that man can turn salty land into sweet. At Ein Gedi, winter tomatoes have brought the mad settlers fabulous revenue.

The problem is whether you are to sprinkle or to collect water in furrows. "Don't always sprinkle," admonishes the fatherly expert sent by the U.S. Operations Mission to help, encourage and advise; "use surface irrigation; look for underground water. It may cost you IL.15,000 to dig a well, and if it must be abandoned because it turns to be a waterless hole, you have lost IL.15,000. If you strike water, you have made a million."

Hearing this, you feel the stirrings of hope even for the ceramics pavements. The desert invites dreams, and you dream of giant bulldozers scraping away the layer of cinders not more than a couple of inches above the surface, until dirt that pays is bared, with irrigation of course. This kind of development, fanciful perhaps to the calculating economist, is called cataclysmic, and very appropriately so called. The land waits for the cataclysmic operation, and approach. It thirsts for water from rains that are stored and not wasted; a liquid redeemer.

As has been said, the Nabateans knew the secret, and so did the people of the Byzantine times. At Ein Avdat (Abde), there are deep caves hewn out of rock, with their mouths wide open to receive the rain water. The Beduin either know where the cisterns are, or an unerring instinct leads them there. (Within the last few weeks, a Beduin woman who went to the biggest of these cisterns to drink or to fetch water, drowned there.) And now young Israel men and women from the smoother and slicker parts of the country are learning these secrets too.

It does not take long for people from towns to become what, in the Western Desert during World War II, were called "desert rats," and in our own Negev war "desert beans." They absorb a lot of sand with every breath and each mouthful; they are fairly smothered in it, but it does not take long to learn that a jeep can sprint like a goat, and a four-wheel drive vehicle do as well as a camel. They learn to get along without washing and other amenities. The ground is their bed, the rifle their best friend. And the amazing and heartening thing is that if there are not enough of young people in Nahal and other groups, there is no complete dearth of them.

We were on an escarpment looking down Yatbatah Valley. From nowhere there appeared a boy and a girl, on foot. There was a rifle slung over the youth's shoulder. The girl, in a blue blouse and very abbreviated bloomers, clutched a hand-grenade. The rifle was the young man's only luggage. The young woman—such a one as John Strachey saw near Sde Boker, and described as whip-cord sharp—had no kit, cosmetic or any other kind; only the hand-grenade. The two had started at dawn that morning from Yatbatah, up the rugged cliffs, looking for a path to shorten the way down their valley. He was a discharged soldier who had served in the Negev with a company of road scouts, of whom some were our party's escort. He is now a "moshavnik" at Avihail, near Natanya. Where the girl had gone back to, on finishing her service, one did not learn. But the young man had just finished harvesting his tangerine crop and was taking a few days off, with his old bunch, pathfinding in the Negev hills. You looked at these two scouts, without rucksack or water bottle, or food, and concluded that it takes all kinds to make Israel's youth.

Between Two Countries

At night, on a tug-boat in the Gulf of Eilat, you are between two sets of lights — Akaba's to the east, and those you have left behind to the west. Do they twinkle at each other in animated friendliness or suspended hostility? It is not of course all one to the people on the tug-boat during a water outing. Resident and visitor alike are pining for animated friendliness. But in the still night, with the water lapping gently against your craft, your thoughts are turned elsewhere. You think of the hills you had seen all day from the wadis of the Arava; the hills of Edom to the east, your own Yaalon to the west, both bathed in the purple of Nubean limestone.

You remember Petra, the "rose-red city half as old as time," and its fine chiselled altars, but you don't envy it. During the day you had seen similar formations of rose-coloured limestone near Solomon's Mines, and where the Israel Mining Syndicate is at work, at Timna. And when you have seen the hills you know why the sea is red: the water is a reflection of their hue. Nor do you envy the blueness of the Danube or the muddiness of the Mississippi.

Each night of the four days during which the party was exploring along the pathless pavements brought its surprise and climax. In formations which looked like the work of an architect gone mad, in incredible colours, in frightening plateaux, and in sweeping plains—nearly everywhere there was evidence of past civilization. There is the remarkably well-preserved Turkish bath at a road-house near Abde several centuries old. At Ein Yahav, which the Arabs had condemned as pestilential, there is a spring now pumping 40 cubic metres an hour, so that the four-inch pipe originally put down had to be changed to six inches.

An Arava summer is hot and dusty. It can't have been all that bad in the days when the springs and cisterns were used, and it need not be again when we have men and women and means enough to furrow and to sprinkle and to husband our resources.

Hills of Metal

The forbidding mountain ranges —and there is not much difference between those of Edom and Yaalon—become soft under your gaze if you remember that in our own day man commands greater resources than did the Nabateans and the Byzantines, and that these hills carry precious metals in their wombs. There are rolls and rolls of hills of gypsum, and the copper peaks are not without their treasure.

We saw copper in the raw, azure-coloured, green like a used penny, and slags in King Solomon's mines, remains of copper mining when this metal was as precious as gold. It is true that you have to move a lot of rock to get at the metal, to extract one and a half per cent copper from the rock. The rock is part copper, part coal — and if you apply the proper leeching process and smelt and refine, you may mine a thousand tons a day, which we are told is more than King Solomon ever did.

Are these bad lands as bad, or worse, as the lands looked to the people of Petah Tikva more than 75 years ago when they first confronted Mullabis; or of Hadera or Rehovot; or what the Third Aliya people first saw when they set out to convert malaria-ridden Maloul into Nahalal? Israel's soil conservation service may know the answer. The violet and purple sunsets alone are no answer to the four million dunams of pavement and another four million of rock and gravel. At present, with a superhuman effort, ten per cent can be retrieved of the land the rains have ruined and turned into wilderness. But what Byzantine stonework has done with retention reservoirs, we can do. Experiments now carried out on some 600 dunams near Sde Boker may prove the pilot plant stage for the Negev as a whole. It costs about IL.50 to bring a dunam to life at Mashev'im. It's worth it, when you remember Ein Gedi and its IL.3,000 income a dunam from winter tomatoes.

Mr. Low's Toast to Churchill

BRITAIN'S GREATEST ENGLISHMAN

By THE RT. HON. L.S. AMERY

A lifelong friend of Sir Winston Churchill, Mr. L.S. Amery had a long and distinguished political career as a Conservative Member of Parliament (1911-45), and held office in various Administrations, lastly as Secretary of State for India and Burma in Churchill's war-time Government (1940-45).

NEXT Tuesday, Sir Winston Churchill will have completed 80 years of as full and as varied a life as any man has ever lived. They have been years of undreamt-of revolutionary changes in our social life, in international relations, in scientific invention, in the art of war.

Through those bewildering years, he has held almost every office of state, including the headship of all the British fighting services. He has twice been Prime Minister. In spare moments he has written a whole library of books and painted a whole exhibition of pictures. He has never stopped talking — incomparable table talk, powerful platform and parliamentary debate, great oratory that will live. And he has enjoyed every minute of it.

What is the key to that amazing performance? Inexhaustible vitality has, no doubt, been an essential condition. Unquenchable thirst for adventure has contributed to its variety. But the background of it all has been a high ambition.

It was never the mere thirst for office or popularity. Nor, on the other hand, was it the ambition to be identified with some particular ideal or public cause. It was the ambition to be remembered in after years as the outstanding figure of his age, above all if that age should prove to be one of those great periods of world crisis in which England has, from time to time, played the leading part. That is what Winston Churchill has always wished to be, and that is what, often thwarted and distracted, he became in the hour of England's greatest need.

It was in the leisure hours of a cavalry subaltern at Bangalore that he first set himself to acquire the equipment for his task — that command of pen and tongue which is so indispensable a weapon in the armoury of a democratic politician. He delved deep into the style of two great masters of English, Gibbon and Macaulay. For years they dominated his writing and his speeches. It was only by degrees that he learnt to combine the elaboration of their antithetical phrases with the studied simplicity with which he has gained his greatest effects. He was never a natural orator, drinking in inspiration from the mood of his audience. It was only when the greatness of his theme and of the occasion lifted him with them that he could rise to the heights of great oratory, but then of oratory that will live as long as English is spoken.

In 1900, he entered Parliament as a Conservative. But he soon found himself faced with a fundamental divergence from the majority of his party on the Imperial issue. His conception of Empire, imbibed from Gibbon and confirmed by the India of that day, was that of a majestic system of order and justice imposed on subject peoples. The newer ideal, so passionately held by most of us younger Tories, of a Commonwealth of free partnership, closely knit by economic as well as by political ties, made no appeal to him. It clashed directly with the Whig outlook inspired by Macaulay, and with the legend, unquestioningly accepted by him, that cheap imported food had been the source of British prosperity.

Natural restlessness and the desire to avenge his father or an ungrateful political party no doubt helped to widen the breach. The Liberals eagerly welcomed so redoubtable a recruit, but never felt sure that he was quite one of themselves.

After proving both his fighting and his constructive capacity in a succession of offices, he found at the Admiralty the opportunity to play a notable and never-to-be-forgotten part in preparation for the great struggle of the First World War. The war itself was to teach him that no strategy, however brilliant or sound — and Antwerp and Gallipoli were both — can avail without the power to see things through.

Return to Conservatism

In the post-war Lloyd George coalition Churchill, for once, was to feel really at home. With its break-up he was once more at sea, out of sympathy with both of the older parties, but even more with the rising tide of Socialism. In the end, he gravitated back into Conservatism and soon found himself, to his own surprise and that of the world, made Chancellor of the Exchequer by a Baldwin less concerned with policy than with keeping so formidable a political gladiator out of mischief.

After 1929, he was once again not only out of office, but in the political wilderness, estranged from his late colleagues, first over the question of Imperial Preference and later, even more vehemently, over India, and, at a critical moment, over Edward VIII's abdication. For a time he was looked on as a dangerous "rogue elephant," the Alcibiades of English politics, universally admired and almost as universally distrusted. Even his own confidence in his star was seriously shaken.

But chance, or England's destiny, was reserving him for higher things. He at any rate escaped what would have been a fatal entanglement in that spineless Coalition which for a decade wet blanketed British national life. For now the menace from Germany began to loom on the horizon, and Churchill, in his detached position, was free to see its full significance. Year after year, he preached the need for urgent preparation in face of the complacent inertia of the Government and of the even more deadly illusion of the Opposition.

In May, 1940, Churchill, the one man by common consent ruled out from ever becoming the Prime Minister of any party, was, by equally common consent, welcomed as the only possible leader in the hour of danger. He had foreseen it all, and to use his own words, he "knew a good deal about it all." Above all, he believed in himself and in his countrymen. All his life he had striven for greatness. Now the time and place for greatness were his, and he could rise to the full height of his opportunity.

Master of War

For that opportunity his whole life had been a preparation. Only a life-long preoccupation with the right choice of words could have enabled him to kindle in a whole nation the fire that burned within him, or to interpret its own spirit to itself. Only a profound study as well as a wide-ranging experience in the conduct of war in the field and in administration could have given him that unquestioned confidence in himself or won the confidence of the fighting services. For once, democracy had found a leader who could not only voice its spirit but who was also a great master of war.

It was in this twofold capacity that he stood supreme during that fateful year when the British Commonwealth alone sustained the cause of freedom. It was with that same double authority that he could afterwards impress his personality and his strategy upon the other leaders in the Great Alliance. Not, indeed, always as fully as he wished. But he averted the bloodier and more disastrous Passchendaele which would have resulted from a premature attack in the West. If he could not save much of Central Europe against Roosevelt's infatuation for Russia, he at least rescued Greece from Communism and preserved the Mediterranean for the "free world."

After the war he was again the first, in his Fulton speech, to warn of the new danger to freedom. But this time he put forward, at Zurich, his own answer, more constructive and practical than either the Versailles break-up of Europe or the flimsy framework of the League of Nations "Let Europe arise."

Not merely as a bulwark against the external danger, but for its own sake; for the healing of ancient antagonisms, for the curing of economic and social evils, for the rebirth of the world's greatest intellectual and spiritual culture, Europe is for him an essential complement of that indissoluble close association of the Commonwealth with the United States which has always been the groundwork of his thinking on international affairs.

Today, barely eight years after that speech, he can point to the new Europe shaping itself before our eyes, and by its emergence creating new possibilities — the possibility of still himself playing his part in bringing about a better understanding with Russia, the possibility of a more balanced world system in which the British Commonwealth can, I believe, once again find its distinctive mission of leadership.

So there he stands: four-square, stubborn, ardent, persuasive, humorous, with a world-wide, magnanimous breadth of vision and not a few healthy human prejudices — a great Englishman and a great citizen of the world. On Tuesday, as he enters with unabated zest upon another year of a wonderful life, the wishes not only of his fellow-countrymen, but of all who love freedom, of all who admire manhood, will be with him.

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Churchill the Fighter

If we win, nobody will care. If we lose, there will be nobody to care. — June, 1941.

If Hitler invaded Hell, I would make at least a favourable reference to the Devil in the House of Commons. — June, 1941.

You (Hitler) do your worst, and we will do our best. — July, 1941.

Everybody has always underrated the Russians. They keep their own secrets alike from foe and friend. — April, 1942.

I deem it highly important that we should shake hands with the Russians as far to the East as possible. — April, 1945.

It is better to have a world united than a world divided; but it is better to have a world divided than a world destroyed. — June, 1946.

The first step in the re-creation of the European family must be a partnership between France and Germany. In this way only can France recover the moral and cultural leadership of Europe. There can be no revival of Europe without a spiritually great France and a spiritually great Germany. — September, 1946.

You can quote me up to 30 years ago. — November, 1950.

It is always wise to look ahead, but difficult to look farther than you can see. — July, 1952.

Personally, I'm always ready to learn, although I do not always like being taught. — November, 1952.

The power of man has grown in every sphere except over himself. — December, 1953.

It would be an inconvenient rule if nothing could be done until everything can be done. — June, 1954.

The word "never" is one which, in politics, can only be used in its general relativity to the subject. — October, 1954.

Governments are made for men, not men for governments. — November, 1954.

Einsteinian Plumbing

WHEN Prof. Albert Einstein was asked recently for his opinion on freedom of thought in America, he answered, if we remember correctly, that if he could start all over again he would choose to be a plumber instead of a mathematician since the former enjoy more personal freedom than scientists in America. The Plumbers Union of Chicago hastened to take him at his word and sent him a union card. If he decided to use it, they said, he would earn $2.13 an hour; if he became a foreman, he would earn an additional $30 per hour.

It seems to us that $2.45 an hour, which is roughly IL.50 for eight hours of work, is a very fair wage, and if we were Einstein we would grab it. On IL.50 a day, one could live like a king, or at least like an American, in

this country, and we imagine he could keep up a decent standard even in America. We are sure that as a plumber Mr. Einstein would be able to say whatever popped into his head, but then we are afraid that most people wouldn't pay much attention to a plumber. Still, the whole proposition sounds very good to us. After all, what other profession provides practical proof of Prof. Einstein's theory that the shortest connection between two given points is not necessarily a straight pipe?

Galei Kinneret

OUR man has been pestering us since Rosh Hashana to let him spend a restful week-end somewhere. He says he has lost weight running around so much and that so many social affairs are bad for his nerves. We gave him a week-end off, a new pad and pencil, a humble cheque and told him to come back when his money was gone and to bring with him some fat notes. He came back looking a bit fat, rested, sunburned, his nose in the air, put his meagre notes on the desk and left without pinching the secretary:

This What's New will be the death of me. I'm a very sensitive person. They want me to look at everything with a wink. Went to Eye Doctor. He said I had inflamation of the right eye. Said I should take it easy. Said go and rest somewhere. Said don't wink too much. I went to Galei Kinneret like all tired celebrities. Ben Gurion, Ben-Zvi and others. Nice hotel. Nice people. Nice food. Nice rooms. Nice everything. Except that I couldn't get a room with a bath. Only with showers. Not my cup of tea. Not that I'm fussy, but I like to soak in a bath. Not a room with a shower. Not a room with a private bathroom, in the bathtub a shower, in the shower cold water, hot water and lukewarm water. On a small, glass-topped table a bouquet of pink carnations with Dr. Steinfield's visiting card, handwritten on it "With the compliments of." Most touching. I cry.

Wash my face, go downstairs and try to light a cigarette. Oh no. No smoking in the lobby, no smoking in the dining room, but on the verandah and in the bar people play rummy, poker and smoke Virginia cigarettes. Light a hard coffin nail of local tobacco and order a Vermouth with ice, please. No ice. Many guests, one refrigerator out of order, the second can't make enough ice. Above the bar the symbol of the hotel, a tin spec with the latest antique finish and a sort of a sailing ship designed by the interior decorator whose name I can't recall. Most of the interior decoration very bad. German-Polish style with a dash of paprika. You know, lamps that look like candles and candles that look like lamps. The grand piano is covered with a grand fringed shawl like one my grandmother used to wear in winter. People enter dining room. All the men den *Kapika*. Those who have none are asked to accept one with the compliments of the house. Touching. I cry again, but decide to finish my drink in the bar. Salty Vermouth.

An American Rabbi says the *Kiddush*, everybody takes a sip, says Amen and sits down. Now I go in. Dry my eyes with a clean white napkin. First delicious cold fish. Oh, the great Jewish tradition. I want to cry again. Next a generous portion of roast duck, cooked farina Czechoslovak style and carrots, any old style. Last course pudding with two sweet little cookies. A bottle of wine at the table costs IL.3.60. The average age of the guests: over 45. Nobody much to talk to. Feel ashamed of my red eyes. Go upstairs to read a book and rest. Put my dusty shoes out in the corridor like everyone else. Listen to the whisper of the waves outside, fall asleep like a stone, wake up like a feather next morning.

Find my shoes outside the door still dusty. All the others dusty too. Have my breakfast and go out on the verandah to look at the sea. Beautiful sea, and quiet. Much more quiet than people sitting around playing cards. See Dr. Steinfield and sit down next to him. Tell him the flowers were touching, the food great, the cleanliness out of this country, the furnishings horrible, the shoes unshined and the sea magnificent. He's embarrassed by my compliments. Almost starts to cry. Says in a choked voice that shoes are not shined on Saturday. Says he doesn't think the furnishings are bad considering they had so little money for decorating. Says he's proud of the landscape and the sea, feels himself almost responsible for it. Tell him about the plans to drain the Sea of Galilee. "The customer is always right," he says, "but I am afraid that this time you're not."

Ask about hotels and tourism. He orders black coffees and says that a lot has been done lately. Says there were 250 rooms with private baths in Israel before the war, 1,250 now. Two thousand guests can be well accommodated. Says around Pessah there are 5,000 tourists, but then half of them stay in private homes. Says now there is better food, better roads, a lack of good propaganda and the fares to Israel are still high. Propaganda should be directed to average man, not religious, not particularly Zionist. The *kosher* food and smokeless Saturdays don't bother him. Says every tourist is willing to get used to local customs. In Catholic countries meat isn't served on Fridays and nobody objects. Christians even like the *matzot* at Pessah. It's exotic. Only Israelis complain. Says most important to sell our climate. Bad climate in Europe but we don't take advantage of it. The stranded American tourists in summer clothes rush to Sicily now and Majorca. September and November are cold months in Europe but here you can still swim.

I agree with manager and add that shoes should be shined anyway and the grand piano cover given back to grandma. "We're quite satisfied with the people who come to the hotel," he says, paying no attention to my remarks. "Most of them belong to the middle upper class." I ask him what class Ben Gurion belongs to. Says Ben Gurion is in the upper class — the working class. We both look at the sea and admire it. He observes that it is October 30 and that there hasn't yet been a day of rain in Tiberias. Says according to statistics of last 30 years Tiberias has only one rainy day in October.

Hardly are words out of his mouth when — lo and behold — the skies darken, the sea begins to churn, a cold wind comes down the mountains, thunder and lightning and the rain pours down. We escape into the bar. We both laugh bitterly.

People still play cards inside, and some of them read upper middle class books. I tell the manager that the service in his hotel is exceptionally good and ask how it's possible. Says his waiters (Hungarian and German) were trained by Lotte Eisenberg, one of the *grandes dames* of the hotel business in Israel. She started the Galei Kinneret. I go to have my lunch: Chopped liver, asparagus soup, veal, rice, peas, pineapple cake. Really, I must admit, first-class food and first-class service, even to second-class people like me. Go upstairs to recover from morning's work. It's raining outside, the sea is stormy.

I take another look at Dr. Steinfield's bouquet and feel like crying again but resist the temptation. It's not good for my winking eye.

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What's New

By DAHN BEN AMOTZ

Arrived on a Friday afternoon. Had reserved a room by phone. Greeted by manager, Dr. Steinfield. Don't know what he's doctor of. Just know he's fortyish, high forehead, grey hair on sides, oval face, dark grey suit, brown tie, and that he was born in Berlin, learned hotelmanship in Switzerland, since worked all around. Including Shepherd's, Cairo, during World War II. A green-coated porter snatches suitcase, waits while I sign register, with name and distinguished profession and takes me to my room on third floor. Nice wide bed, oval mirror, screened doors and windows, six mosquitoes, half a balcony, three-quarters of the Sea of Galilee, beautiful and calm, lazy and tired as I am. Next to the room a private bathroom, in the bathtub a shower, in the shower cold water, hot water and lukewarm water. On a small, glass-topped table a bouquet of pink carnations with Dr. Steinfield's visiting card, handwritten on it "With the compliments of." Most touching, I cry.

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DEPARTURES: NOVEMBER 28 TO DECEMBER 4

FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Nov. 28	0830	L.A.I.	Athens, Rome
	0830	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	1100	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York.
	1700	EL AL	Nicosia.
	2300	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg
MON. Nov. 29	0900	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York.
TUE. Nov. 30	0630	S.A.S.	Istanbul, Vienna, Duesseldorf, Scandinavia
	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich, Geneva
	0900	EL AL	Istanbul, Vienna, Paris, London.
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris.
	1000	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam, New York.
WED. Dec. 1	0730	B.O.A.C.	Rome, London
	0745	SABENA	Athens, Brussels.
	0830	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London. Istanbul.
	1045	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York.
	1700	L.A.I.	Rome.
	1700	EL AL	Nicosia.
THU. Dec. 2	0900	EL AL	Athens, Zurich, Paris, London, New York.
	0945	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam, New York
	2100	EL AL	Istanbul, Rome.
FRI. Dec. 3	0830	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London.

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

TUE. Nov. 30	1245	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia.

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Israel in 'Second Place' At Milan Triennale

ART NOTES

THE final results of the "Triennale" in Milan, that greatest and most important international competition of arts and crafts in which Israel participated for the first time this year, have been received this week by the Council for Applied Arts and Industrial Design, which initiated and selected our exhibit.

Your critic is a professional optimist, but he confesses that he was staggered by so resounding a success. The Israel exhibit has received no less than three First Prizes, seven gold medals, eight silver medals, and three bronze medals. (Full list of awards below). Architect Shapira with a First and a gold medal, Jean David with two gold medals and a silver one, and Julia Kainer with two silver medals are the multiple winners in the Israel team.

In the final tabulation Israel, Belgium, Sweden and Denmark took second place after Finland, Norway and Spain, which received Grand Prix (Spain for a variety of tourist souvenirs, all designed by Salvador Dali). The U.S., Great Britain, France, Italy and Western Germany were overtaken in a canter by this team of small countries. So far clippings from the Italian press only have arrived. All the important papers are unanimous in praise of the Israel pavilion. The praise all the more significant as our pavilion rubbed shoulders with that of Finland, a country with an old and proud tradition in arts and crafts.

The Israel copper ware and the Tripolitanian rugs are sold out. The plastic jewellery by Zahara Schatz is a fashion-forming sensation. While Israel had to serve a long apprenticeship at the Venice "Biennale" before her appreciable success this year, it was "Veni, vidi, vici" in Milan.

From now on, Israel will compete with the world's leading countries in arts and crafts, if... And this is the great if — this wonderful victory is properly followed up. We have won an important battle in the protracted and difficult struggle for a leading position in the international market of arts and crafts. The originality of our collection, the new ideas that it expressed have been handsomely acknowledged. If our public relations succeed in broadcasting this success, buyers everywhere will look out for Israel goods. The next step will be to satisfy those buyers by high standards of craftsmanship, by prompt and reliable delivery, and in general by that orderly conduct of business, by which Denmark and Finland have made it a pleasure for the international trade to deal with them.

HONOURS: General arrangement of exhibition (Arch. Shapira, Tel Aviv and Milan); Parchment Binding (Dr. Seligman, J'lem); Plastic Jewellery and Bowls (Zahara Schatz, Design Adviser to Section for Product Development.)

GOLD MEDALS: Architecture and Town Planning, as displayed in Photographs at the pavilion (Arch's. J. Schoenberger, J'lem and Shapira), Illustrations to "Haparashim" edited by Jewish Agency (Akiqdor Arikha); Silver Jewellery (Jean David); Enamel Garden Screen (Jean David); Illustration to "Hatzal Shahor" published by Lowin-Epstein (G. Him); Lamps of jute and plastic (Arch. Shapira); Copper Table (Bezalel Schatz.)

SILVER MEDALS: Hadassah Printing School — students' work (Director: Mr. H. Friedlander?); Weaving School for War Invalids, directed by Prof. Brycks, of Ministry of Defence — trainees' works; Poster for Tourist Centre (Jean David); Ceramic Jar (Hedwig Grossman, J'lem); Ceramic Jewellery (Ruth Sternschuss, T.A.); Set of Copper Bowls (Louise Schatz, J'lem); Handwoven Rug (Julia Kainer, teacher at Bezalel School, J'lem); Handwoven Scarf (Julia Kainer).

BRONZE MEDALS: Exhibition Furniture "Jacob's Ladder" (Dahn Ben-Amots, J'lem); Copper Masks (A. Habba, J'lem); Copper Candlestick (Asriel Segal, J'lem.)

Ephraim-Marcus

KAETHE Ephraim-Marcus, a fine artist whom Jerusalem lost some years ago to Ramat Gan, is exhibiting at the new Nora Gallery. A number of Tiberias and Safed oils show that Ephraim-Marcus is mastering close architectural form and convince the viewer of her strong feeling for atmosphere, which makes "Sunshine and Thunder" especially interesting. A number of alpine landscapes in tempera gouaches form an impressive contrast to the Israel pictures: Their moist air, the lusciously deep green are given with the same clarity as the scintillating serenity over the Sea of Galilee.

As a sculptress Kaethe Ephraim-Marcus has freed herself from the Bariach influence which, good as it was, told unmistakably in her earlier works. Her statuettes of "Children" are lovable and simple, perfect specimens of graceful sculptural understatement. Some bronzes, well presented on a balcony, show how good some sculptures by Kaethe Ephraim-Marcus could look in our public gardens.

This exhibition, wisely restricted in keeping with the site of the small but well-proportioned gallery, can only be accepted as a visiting card dropped by the artist in her old home town. A full-scale retrospective Kaethe Ephraim-Marcus exhibition is overdue.

Amnon Dinur

AMNON Dinur, a self-taught beginner, shows his work in the drawing-room of the Or Gil Hotel. There is no doubt whatsoever that Dinur has sense for colour and sometimes surprisingly good line in his drawings. What he needs are sound foundations which he could acquire even without formal schooling by restricting himself severely for some time to drawing from nature, figure and landscape alike, denying himself free composition and colour. Then, we are sure, Amnon Dinur could return to the difficult themes he now attempts with a deeper feeling for composition and for the texture of the things he now tries to sublimate before he has grasped their meaning.

The public rooms of the Or Gil Hotel are suitable for small exhibitions. The manager, whom we still remember from Vienna in the diplomatic service of his old country, could do an important service to Jerusalem's artists if he would continue to present art to the guests of the hotel.

Th.F. M.

CHESS

November 26, 1954

Problem No. 841
D.R. Wertheim, Haifa
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

White mates in Two

Problem No. 842
E. Zakon, Haifa
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Maximumer. Selfmate in Five

SOLUTIONS. Problem No. 838 (Bielak): 1.R:b5! thr. 2.Rb6+, 1.Bd3c; 1.—K:R 2.Bd7+; 1.—d5 2.R:d5; 1.—R:R 2.K:f4+. A good performance considering the fact that the composer is only 14 years old. Endgame No.96 (Aloni): 1.c7 Kb5! 2.Kc6+ (2.c:bQ? K:Q 3. Kc6+, Ka5 4.R:R —stalemate) 2...K:a6 3.c:bK!+! (3.c:bQ(R)? R:c2+! 4.Kb1 Rb2+. 5. Q:R — stalemate; 3.c:bB? R:K!+! 4.K:R Kb7—draw) 3.—Kb7 4.K:R, and W. wins with the three knights. Our endgame expert, E. Zakon, commented: "Though not quite up to standard, this work shows definite talent. The young composer has a fine future before him."

EVANS WINS US "OPEN" CHAMPIONSHIP

The US "Open" championship at New Orleans was won by Larry Evans, former US champion, sharing first and second prizes of $1,000 and $600 with Arturo Pomar. Evans took 8 wins and 5 draws.

NEW INTERNATIONAL TITLES

Meeting in Amsterdam, the International Chess Federation acclaimed O. Panno (Argentina, World Junior Champion) an international master.

New Grand masters are Unzicker (Germany), Kashdan (USA), Stoltz (Sweden), and Pachman (Czechoslovakia). New masters: Bogatyrchuk (Canada), Toran (Spain), Duke and Whitaker (USA), Kramer and Bouwmeester (Holland), Ivkov (Yugoslavia). New "International Chess Judges": Helms (USA), Golombek (Britain), Nagler (Switzerland).

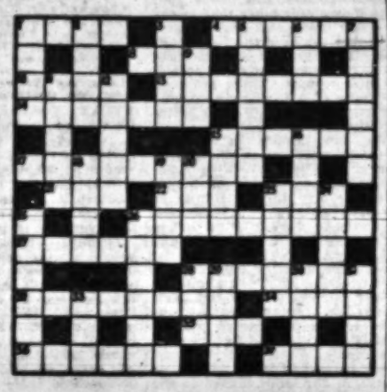
AMSTERDAM OLYMPIADE

Game No. 467
Sicilian Defence

White: (USSR)	Keres	Black: (ICELAND)	Palmason
1.e4 c5;	2.Kf3 Kc6;	3.d4 c:d4;	
4.K:d4 Kf6;	5.Kc3 d6;	6.Bc4 e5;	
7.0-0 Be7;	8.Be3 0-0;	9.Bb3 a6;	
10.f4 Bd7;	11.Qf3 Qc7;	12. Radl Rac8;	
13.f5 a5;	14.Kde2 K:a5;	15.g4 K:c3;	
16.a:b3 Be4;	17.g5 Kh5;	18.Kg2 Bd5;	
19.f6 b5;	20.b4 Ra8;	21.Qh5 a5;	
22. b:a5 g:f6;	23.g:f6 Kh8;	24.Rf5 B:f6;	
25.Rdf1 Kg7;	26.Qh6 Bd8;	27.Rh5!.	Black resigns.

SOLUTIONS. Problem No. 838 (Bielak): 1.R:b5! thr. 2.Rb6+, 1.Bd3c; 1.—K:R 2.Bd7+; 1.—d5 2.R:d5; 1.—R:R 2.K:f4+. A good performance considering the fact that the composer is only 14 years old. Endgame No.96 (Aloni): 1.c7 Kb5! 2.Kc6+ (2.c:bQ? K:Q 3. Kc6+, Ka5 4.R:R —stalemate) 2...K:a6 3.c:bK!+! (3.c:bQ(R)? R:c2+! 4.Kb1 Rb2+. 5. Q:R — stalemate; 3.c:bB? R:K!+! 4.K:R Kb7—draw) 3.—Kb7 4.K:R, and W. wins with the three knights. Our endgame expert, E. Zakon, commented: "Though not quite up to standard, this work shows definite talent. The young composer has a fine future before him."

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS.— 1. This fellow's a bit of a comedian. 4. Ran in the street. 9. Where you'll find only the best. 10. Like a desert. 12. "Rear fins" (anag.) 14. Guest who goes on a ship? 15. There's one in the town for singers. 17. A piece of furniture. 21. Land of the sleepy. 22. It's vile to lose a pound! 23. The seed of an officer? 26. They haven't got red skins. 27. Form of lintel. 28. Have a go at starting. 32. Not rock-like but rocky. 34. A thorny female? 35. Some of the laundry is aired. 36. Punishment for secrecy? 37. Bill on the beach.

DOWN. — 1. The sort of apple for a slipper? 2. It's heard at the opera-house. 3. Heart of a unit, we hear. 5. Read most of the yarn. 6. Native of Bali? 7. Treating with medicine. 9. Skip it on board ship. 11. Boy with wings. 12. Like a raisin, for instance. 15. Ash perhaps. 16. Little by little his name may occur to you! 18. You won't go up when you get it. 19. Appropriate place to get a duck's egg. 20. Trouble from "8 Down." 23. You're looking at it. 24. Looks. 25. Used by a celestial farmer? 26. Bird with an animal heart. 28. Part for Alan Ladd? 29. Does many a turn on the road. 30. Skinny creature? 31. Kate's in the wood. 33. Sorry.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Lent. 4. Rivals. 8 Peg (top). 10. Acre. 12. Eastward. 14. Flywire. 15. Eddystone. 17. Overdrawn. 21. Eat. 22. Eve. 23. Fig. 26. Rear-guard. 27. Armed. Fresnes. 32. Tell-tale. 34. Dune. 35. Yak. 36. Haggle. 37. Gull.

DOWN. — 1. Leaf. 2. Nero. 3. Beer. 5. Intern. 6. Ada. 7. Sedate. 9. Gar. 11. C-love. 12. Ewart. 15. Ever. 16. Elia. 18. Earn. 19. Reel. 20. Ava. 23. Fused. 24. Green. 25. Sketch. 26. Rental. 28. Fly. 29. Reap. 30. Zulu. 31. Seal. 33. Leg.

Stamp of the Week

London Express Service

This stamp is issued to honour two brave Americans, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark—the first white men to cross their country westward to the Pacific by means of two great rivers, the Missouri and the Columbia.

The stamp shows these two brave men with their guides and one of their boats. The printing is recess and the stamp is perforated 10½ by 11. It costs 1d in London.

BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

AN ANNUAL TRUMP SQUEEZE

SQUEEZE
S. A Q 10 6 5
H. A 7
D. 7 2
C. A K 8 2

S. 8 5
H. K 6 2
D. A K Q J 10 6
C. Q 3

S. K J 9 4 2
H. 8 4
D. 6 3
C. J 10 7 5

S. 7
H. Q J 10 9 5 3
D. 9 5 4
C. 9 6 4

In today's hand, South had to fight hard for his tenth trick. There was no squeeze by ordinary standards, because both suits that mattered were placed behind dummy; nor was there any hope of bringing off a Vienna coup, because the opponents were careful enough to remove from dummy the necessary re-entry card. But the precise count of the hands made it possible to execute a rare trump squeeze.

West was dealer, neither side vulnerable. The bidding was:

West	North	East	South
1D	Db	—	1H
3D	3S	Db	4H
—	—	—	—

West took two diamond tricks and continued with the queen; dummy ruffed with the ace, and a trump return removed West's king. Having thus brought home his third trick, West played a spade and relaxed comfortably.

This lead forced declarer to make an immediate decision. If West had the king, a simple finesse would of course secure the rest. But it seemed highly improbable that East should have doubled on anything less than two certain spade tricks, and South, therefore, went right up with the ace. He thereupon re-entered his hand by ruffing another spade and drew two more rounds of trumps. Dummy discarded a spade and a club, and East also gave a club.

It did not escape South that West had shown up with three trumps. As he had six diamonds to begin with, he had room for four black cards, and at least two of them had been spades. This being so, East was left to guard both black suits singlehanded. And indeed the situation was now as below:

S. Q 10
H. —
D. —
C. A K 8

S. —
H. —
D. J 10 6
C. Q 5

S. K J
H. —
D. —
C. J 10 7

S. —
H. 5 3
D. —
C. 9 6 4

South followed up his analysis with another trump and threw a club from dummy. East was squeezed and let go a club, whereupon South promptly cashed dummy's master clubs and made the rest in the closed hand.

Radio Review

Reaching the Listener

A GREAT deal is being heard in the country these days about Public Relations. Besides the departments attached to the various ministries, there is now a general Public Relations department under a member of the Cabinet. It is odd that amidst the welter of activity in this sphere, broadcasting should have no immediate contact with the public.

Up to a few months ago, Kol Yisrael maintained a Public Relations department of sorts. Its activity was open to criticism, but at least it existed. Today there is no department at all.

Broadcasting needs the listener's goodwill. One of the basic freedoms enjoyed by the citizen is the freedom to switch off — and this he will do whenever he is bored. But nobody knows when the citizens of Israel switch off or tune to another station. No attempt is being made to assess likes and dislikes. The only possible gauge is the flow of letters, which is most unreliable and in any case is not currently being centralized but merely distributed to the relevant departments.

After Mr. Pearlman had taken charge of the Broadcasting Service, it was announced that the Israel Institute for Applied Social Research was to be commissioned to carry out a series of inquiries into listeners' habits and preferences. It is possible that one or two minor polls were carried out in those days (1952) but no result was ever published and nothing seems to have been done since. About the same time, a number of meetings with listeners were organized throughout the country. These also lapsed.

There may be pundits who maintain that public opinion is irrelevant, and that the object of broadcasting is to raise public taste by educating listeners. But with the best will in the world, it is impossible to educate through a closed set.

Audience research is not a luxury but an essential, and its value has been proved in other countries. Kol Yisrael must elaborate and execute a comprehensive programme designed on the one hand to discover listening habits, and on the other to create understanding for the broadcasting services. The listener should feel that his views are taken account of, and not that he is a patient who has no alternative but to stomach the medicine.

Gay Troupe

ONE of the better light features heard regularly over the air is Galei Zahal's Sunday night feature 'A troupe at the microphone.' The army concert parties may not appeal to the sophisticated but they have much to commend them — youthful zest, humour, and topicality.

Last Sunday the Nahal troupe presented scenes from its new show 'Watch the Border!' Having already seen the performance on the stage, I found the broadcast of added interest. While, it is inevitable that the average listener loses something in any recording made in a theatre, the feeling of the audience communicates itself and makes the performance warmer than a mere studio production. In this instance, the sketch selected for the broadcast was one of the least radiophonic; nevertheless much of the humour of the situation came over. This particular series of relays over Galei Zahal is the nearest approach we have to radio revue and, pending the real thing, must be welcomed as much.

Pick of Next Week's Listening: William Saroyan's 'Human Comedy' today at 4); Purcell's 'Dido and Aeneas' (tomorrow at 9 a.m.); 'South Pacific' (tomorrow at 11.45); Verdi's 'Falstaff' (tomorrow at 4.30); Concert from Washington to celebrate U.S. Jewry's Tercentenary; Leonard Bernstein, soloist (Sunday at 8.45); Annual Zionist Congress (Sunday at 10.15); The Prime Minister addresses the Haganah Association (Monday at 9); Kneo Sereni feature (Tuesday at 5.30); Britten's 'Illuminations'; text by Rimbaud (Tuesday at 9.05); Piano works by Jewish composers killed in concentration camps (Thursday at 9.15); Recent French hit songs (Thursday at 9.45).

AUDIO

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
521, 240, 42.9 & 23.3 M.

News: Hebrew: 7 a.m., (tomorrow 8.30 a.m.), 1.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.30 and 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 5 a.m., 2.15 & 6.30 p.m.

TODAY

6.00 a.m. Morning Programme (Haifa only). 6.30 Service. 6.35 Exercises. 6.40 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 8.30 Close Down.

12.00 N. Music at Noon. 12.30 "Military Bands" (R). 12.50 Programme for Hospitals (R). 1.50 Break for Music. 3.30 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.00 Children's Hour. 4.30 Chess Corner. 5.00 Classical Request Programme: Piano Concerto No. 3 (Beethoven); Symphony No. 35 (Mozart). 7.00 Light Music (R). (Rb. 7.30 Folk Songs (R). 8.00 Talk. 8.15 Bible Reading. 8.30 Story. 9.00 Friday Night Concert: Cassation in B flat major (Mozart), the Salzburg Mozarteum Orchestra, Conductor: Paul Walter; Violin Concerto No. 1 (Bruch), the London Symphony Orchestra, Conductor: Sir Malcolm Sargent, Soloist: Jasha Heifetz; Symphony No. 2 (Dvorak), the Philharmonia Orchestra, Conductor: Rafael Kubelik. 10.30 Songs (R). 11.05 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.40 Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: Dido and Aeneas (Purcell); 10.00 Musical Quiz. 10.30 Literature Corner. 11.00 Concert Hall: Italian Serenade (Wolf); Three Madrigals for Violin & Viola (Martinu); Introduction & Allegro (Ravel). 11.45 Curtain Up. 12.00 Requests (R). 1.00 Theatre and Films. 1.45 Cantoral Recordings. 2.00 Music of our Times. 3.40 Science Studio. 4.00 Variety (R). 4.30 Opera: Falstaff (Verdi) Act I & II. 5.45 Readings. 7.00 "Guests in the Studio." 7.15 Talk. 7.35 Folk Dances. 8.00 Questions & Answers. 8.25 Bible Reading. 8.45 Sport. 9.00 Newsreel. 9.05 Hamavdil and Melaveh Malka. 9.35 Concert: Sinfonia Espagnole (Lalo). 10.00 Folk Dances (R). 10.45 Dance Music (R). 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
491, 460, 275, 214, 42.9 & 23.3 M.

English News: 1.45 p.m., 10.15 p.m. French News: 2.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS HOUR: (32.2, 34.9 & 449 M.): 6.15 p.m. Programme for Yemenites. 6.30 French. 7.00 Ladino. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Close Down. 8.45 p.m. Rumanian. 9.00 Hungarian. 9.15 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA: (32.2 M.): **Today:** 11.15 p.m. Reading & News. 11.30 On behalf of Israel. 11.45 Vistas of Israel. **Tomorrow:** 11.15 p.m. News and Programme Highlights. 11.35 The Week in the Knesset. 11.50 An Anthology of Cantoral Music.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.4, 214, 235 & 220 M.): **Today:** 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Bible Reading. 6.40 Concert: Works by Walton and Bartok. 7.30 This Week's Events. 7.40 Opera. 8.30 News. 8.45 The Week in the World. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down. **Tomorrow:** 6.30 p.m. Opening. 6.35 Saturday Night Programme. 7.00 Variety. 7.30 Names in the News. 7.45 Music (R). 8.30 News. 8.45 Folk Dances. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (24.86, 24.92, 30.53 & 30.90 M.): 6.30-7.00 p.m.

Today: News, Parliamentary Review, British Album. **Tomorrow:** News, News Talk, Press Review.

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Two Who Went to Washington

By a Special Correspondent

THE El Al plane had just arrived at Lydda airport. Two women climbed down the ramp, one about 55 wearing a strange dress, the other 17, smart and smiling.

Two were representatives who had been abroad. I wondered who they were, what job had they been sent to do?

North Africa, 1937. Second World War, but there was one place where one could not feel the danger — under the ground, and there the people lived. Desert, nothing to be seen, but all at once you see a head and shoulders, a whole figure coming out of the ground. They are the cave dwellers, living 15 metres under the surface of the sand, in a town built in the depths. Women and children did not get out to see and feel what sunshine is, only men went to work outside. There Mazal Hasan was born. She did not know the sun, she did not learn how other people lived, but played in the caves with the other children, and helped her mother to cook and weave. They were Jews.

Tripoli, 1948. In the port you could see a great ship headed East, to Israel. On board, Mazal and her friends were playing. The parents were not to be seen, they escaped from the sun inside the ship. Ali were dressed in primitive clothes, hand-woven and hand-made by themselves, and they were facing an unknown future.

Porath, 1932. Porath is a Moshav in Emek Hefer. Two lines of white cube houses, a single muddy road, and people walking about. Among them you will be able to find Mazal, working in her house or garden, or feeding the cows. At first, they tried to dig a crater, and soon discovered that although Israel's ground is not suitable for cave dwellings, it bears fruit, they became used to the sun, they waited for the rains in winter, and became farmers.

Porath, 1953. A Jewish Agency worker chanced to come to the village, and studied the peculiar clothes the people all wore.

— Where is that from?

— We made them in Tripoli, but here there is no proper wool.

— What wool do you need, and what looms do you use?

And so it began. The women and children returned to their accustomed work, weaving. Simple looms were re-constructed, and skillful hands started washing, preparing, dyeing and weaving sheeps' wool in the hope that their make would eke out the farm income. First there was money to be found to buy wool and essential equipment. Now the result is beautiful rugs, of wonderful colours and original design.

Washington, 1954. Tall buildings, wide rooms, and in a corner Mazal Hasan (now 17) and her aunt Hana Hagag (58). There

Hana Hagag and Mazal Hasan exhibit the rug they wove during the Hecht Co.'s World Trade Fair held in Washington early this month. The rug was presented to Mrs. Eisenhower at the White House, before they left on their return trip.
Ankers Photos, Washington

is a large room, and many rugs. Mazal and Hana represented Israel handicrafts at a Department Store exhibition, and successfully. They wove a colourful rug which was given to Mrs. Eisenhower, and they were happy. They wore their traditional dresses and jewellery. They lived in the Israel Minister's house.

Since then cables have come, asking for more samples, asking for hundreds of Tripolitanian and Yemenite rugs to be sent.

Porath again. November 19, 1954. It is raining outside, but women who went to see and to show the world, who did not know what a telephone or radio were, came back full of experiences and stories, but glad to be back home, to feed the cows and to weave. Mazal is back, she did a wonderful piece of work and enjoyed herself, she saw and learned a great many of new things, but she's glad to be back, "thank be to God," she says.

The work is not finished. It was not enough to make a show or to sell some tens of rugs in the States. The real work begins now, when the other Mazals and Hanas, who were not at the exhibition in Washington, must produce good work to establish themselves, and help establish the State.

Test Tube Fibre Triumph

By ALISON SETTLE

LONDON.

AN English textile mill owner, Mr. Miki Sekers, and an American yarn-producing firm, the Chemstrand Corporation in New York, have formed a union to develop high fashion fabrics from Acrilan, one of the acrylic fabrics which are now challenging, and also blending with natural fibres.

Mr. Sekers, founder of the West Cumberland Silk Mills in the extreme north of England, is about to receive a fee larger even than that recently offered by another corporation of this kind to the late Jacques Fath. Miki Sekers became famous when he performed the feat of selling English silks to the leading *couturiers* (Dior, Balmain, and Fath himself) in competition with the silk manufacturers of Lyon, famed French centre of the silk world.

Now, Chemstrand, a division of the American Viscose Corporation, which produces yarns but not fabrics, ask him to create, out of their test-tube fibre Acrilan, fashion fabric ranges which will be acceptable first to the Paris, London and New York *couturiers*, then to world fashion generally.

Acrilan, a combination of vinyl acetate and acrylonitride, was developed by the Chemstrand chemists in 1951 and is in a similar class to the now well-established American fibres, Orlon and Dynel. By 1953, acrylic fibres were not only blending with but challenging natural fibres and rayon because of their qualities of warmth-retention, easy washability, and shapeliness.

Since he received his first order from Christian Dior for English woven silks Miki Sekers has regularly sold not only natural fibres but blends to the Paris *couturiers*. Previous to that, in 1945, he launched from Cumberland the first two crinkled nylons ever produced, using a twisted nylon thread with viscose crepe to blister the surface. Since then his nylon developments have included the first appearance of opaque nylons and in 1953 nylon jacquards for daytime clothes. He has also blended nylon with Egyptian cotton in many forms.

Remarkable Talent

In 1952, his remarkable talent for fibre blending produced a raised brocade of astrakhan, acetate and spun silk mohair which, in white, was greatly admired by the Queen at a private London preview. In 1953, Christian Dior showed Sekers' blend of silk and mohair. His Coronation weaves of chemical and natural fibres blended, also his brocades of pure silk and gold, designed by the Englishman, Oliver Messel, were worn by a vast number of peeresses at the Coronation ceremony. A leading supporter of the Glyndebourne Opera, he has produced unique fabrics for the Opera's wardrobe and curtains.

"Coleraine" is the name given to a blend of silk and wool with 70 per cent of Acrilan which is to appear in the spring ranges in London and Paris. And in another month a further range will be shown by Mr. Sekers to Christian Dior and his fellow designers in Paris for their dress shows of August 1955.

Fashion Show Aids Crippled

Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE Jerusalem Crippled Children's Home has been able to order IL.400 worth of needed equipment, with their part of the proceeds of the Fashion Show held last week at the Sports Club, turned over to them by Mrs. Marion Hoofien, president of the Sa'ad Aid Association.

This fashion show the first of the season in Jerusalem, brought three Tel Aviv firms to the capital. While Stefan Braun's furs and Paula Ticho-Weiss' hats were seen here in past years, this is the first time that Lily Schleifer's collection was shown in Jerusalem.

Stefan Braun's furs have been sensational at every show so far this year. More outstanding than ever is his ability to work fur as if it were cloth. Leg-o-mutton sleeves are easy and in his white broadtail evening dress with a sheath skirt and full fantail train banded with white fox, his dressmaking skill reaches new heights. As reversibles he had a brown nutria coat with a lavender grosgrain lining worn with a Paula Weiss feather toque, and a black broadtail lined with blue, worn with a broad-brimmed hat of the new "Melisene." When worn reversed the fur on both these coats forms a broad band from collar to hemline. Mr. Braun's jacket has the skins spreading fanlike from the back of the standing collar.

Lily Schleifer's artistry lies in the perfect cut and fit of all her clothes. In line she fluctuates between the sheath and the full skirt. A slim-skirted suit, with collarless jacket and cinched waistline, was a model of simplicity. No unnecessary drapes of frills mar her effective cut, so that a plain black wool full skirted frock worn with a white ermine muff looked most dramatic. Dolman sleeves with a rounded collarless neckline are used effectively in coats. A cocktail ensemble of a new tissue was slim and straight and worn with a velvet hat whose wide front brim was effectively draped. The sleeveless frock had a deeply draped round neckline. A sweeping train cloak of velvet revealed a long-sleeved off-shoulder white sheath. The skirt sweeps out gently from below the knees.

Sparkling for Evening

Paillettes velvet braid and jet embroidery were all effectively used by Miss Schleifer in her evening wear.

In her hats Paula Weiss added charm to each outfit. Her models vary from the flattering wide brimmed hats for dress wear and tiny bonnets and bands that clasp the head. Most of her hats are worn straight, revealing the hair and forehead. She uses all the flattering pastels and the unusual materials of the day. An effective hat, if it can be called one — was made of bands of rolled velvet.

Though not many Jerusalem women present felt they were likely to own any of the items shown they were delighted to see the work of this topflight trio.

Givers Work at Repairs

Busy creating new and repairing old toys.
Photo Mushinsock

By PAUL KOHN

MRS. Santo, a Haifa working mother, scarcely realized what a stir she would cause in the little world of her son's kindergarten when she told him of the less fortunate children who had no toys and of the Post-Sa'ad Hanukka Toy Fund. Not only did Rafi take it all to heart; he went further, for next morning he told his kindergarten teacher about these children.

Zvia, the kindergartener at Schunat Pua, immediately took the cue and explained to the whole class how the children in new border settlements had nothing to play with but sticks and stones and old broken wheels, and had never seen any of the lovely things most town children had. She even told them of a place very close by that needed toys urgently.

From 8 o'clock the next morning and every day since, the children came carrying ships, jeeps, balls, and girls clutching beloved dolls. Parents told Zvia that their children had brought many of the toys most dear to them.

Many of the toys were in good condition, but others needed patching up and repair. The Schunat Pua Kindergarten has its own workship and so Zvia divided up her charges and set them to repair work and even to making some inspired creations of their own. "Bombers" and "jet fighters," "windmills" were the favourite models, and the smallest children transformed old tins into children's play buckets with a little paint. Books were patched and even teddy bears made whole again.

Hagit, a round-eyed, black-haired four year old, brought her favourite doll — the one that opens and closes her eyes — besides an elephant and stuffed dog. She loved her doll and in the afternoon when her mother came to fetch her she hugged her doll and with tears in her eyes took it home again. Two days later she brought it back for good, although no one had persuaded her.

It was lunch time when this reporter visited the Kindergarten, and so had to join in the midday meal which was served by the children. Later they also cleared up and swept the floor. Then each child told of the toys he had brought and they all seemed to have good reasons for bringing just these special things.

Aid to the Hard of Hearing

PEOPLE with hearing difficulties face social as well as medical problems, says Dr. J.B. Spielholz, here under the U.S. Operation Mission's health programme. In school, the hard-of-hearing boy is often considered dull and eventually becomes a behaviour problem, while adults are often drastically affected by their inability to communicate freely with others and may be unable to pursue their occupation successfully, if at all.

Dr. Spielholz told how, in 1953, a group of physicians concerned with these problems invited Dr. M. Bergman, a U.S. specialist, to advise and assist in methods of testing hearing and rehabilitation through speech training, special education and the use of hearing aids. With his visit, the nation-wide scheme of service for the hard-of-hearing and the deaf was initiated. Dr. Bergman conducted seminaries for physicians and taught the local audiometric technicians the use of special testing equipment, provided by the U.S.O.M.

In cooperation with a group of local otologists, Dr. Bergman drew up a plan for the establishment of a special clinic at the Tel Hashomer Hospital. It was decided to screen all school children in the country with audiometric instruments and to send those who have hearing difficulties to the clinic, where they will be individually tested by physicians. Some can be cured by treatment with drugs, others will be taught lip-reading or provided with hearing aids.

The Natanya sub-district will be a testing ground for the project, and the operation was inaugurated this week at the Itamar School there. On the average five per cent of the population have hearing difficulties. This means that in the Natanya area alone about 500 children need help in order to be able to pursue their normal activities. (USIS)

Compliments to the Management

By GRETA TUVIA

THE small-town holiday resort has certain characteristics of its own, which follow much the same pattern all the world over. The greater the degree to which the town is economically dependent on its holiday trade the more rapacious its landladies, *restaurateurs* and beach purveyors during its all-too-short season.

The conventional holiday of a week or two at a small hotel or boarding house, or with friends, with a trip to the beach each morning and to the best cafe in town for five o'clock tea is no novelty for me, either in or outside of Israel. On the other hand, having run the gamut from Dan to Eilat and from Mount Carmel's swankiest hotel to a tent in the Negev, I wanted a real holiday — cheap, cheerful and characteristically Israel.

So I went to a "Beit Noffesh," which, try as you may to translate it otherwise, is the Hebrew and the Israel equivalent of a Holiday Camp. The "Beit Noffesh" in Natanya is one of a number of Kupat Holim institutions, where, from May to November, workers from all over the country leave their offices, workbenches, farms and kitchens (and their spouses too, since married couples are not allowed there together), and come down in seven or ten-day relays to get a real break from the daily and yearly routine.

The cost of such a holiday is considerably less than at a commercial hotel or pension, and the place itself is first-class. The campus is situated a few minutes' walk from the town centre, on a cliff overlooking the sea. Sleeping quarters (three to a room) consist of a series of bungalow blocks set amid well-kept lawns and shady trees, each block having its own shower room with constant hot and cold water. The dining room is communal, pleasant, airy and excellently equipped. Perish the thought of chipped plates or any cutlery not made of gleaming stainless steel!

It must be no joke turning out three enormous and varied meals each day for 180 people, not to mention issues of milk or fruit juice between meals. I was impressed with the clock-work efficiency with which the whole place was run, and by its high standards of cleanliness, even though this entailed a certain amount of discipline. Mealtimes, and even one's place at table, were fixed for the duration of one's stay. We rose at seven and (officially!) went to bed at eleven, with a two-hour compulsory rest period after lunch. A bell, the sound of which penetrated the whole campus, gave the signal punctually at the specified hours and it was the one object in the place which was universally resented.

Full Day's Programme

The day was fully occupied with swimming, walks, ping-pong and volley ball, tableside games, excursions to the town or just chatting. And, in the evening, an optional organized programme or dancing on the flat roof of the dining room. An informal and seemingly eternal discussion group, centred on a corner of the lawn, was known as the Knesset.

It was easy to get friendly in an atmosphere like this, provided, of course, that your Hebrew was up to anything from serious politics to shaggy dog stories. I don't know why more "Anglo-Saxon" residents in Israel don't (frequent "Batei Noffesh," but, whatever the reason, I was their sole representative during my stay in Natanya and consequently regarded as something of a wonder. One tall sabra tried to kid everybody that he had been born in Manchester, until his accent betrayed him. But it was surprising to see how many old-timers were hardly aware of the *Aliya* from the English-speaking countries, even though they would take it for granted that each one of any random six people round the lunch table had a different country of origin. It just seems that most "Anglo Saxons" haven't discovered the Israel way of holiday. And they are missing quite a lot.

BRILLIANT NEW MAKE-UP

For years it had been a basic beauty fact that blondes use light red colours in their rouge and lipstick and brunettes need darker tones. But the brilliant colours of this winter season, the flaming blues, the bright scarlets, crimsons, rose reds, brown reds and orange reds call for more sophisticated make-up and colour schemes. The pinks and reds for lips and nails vary even more widely.

One rule must be observed: the colours must match. Lipstick and nail varnish may be paler or deeper than what you wear, as long as they are in the same colour group. The new make-up calls for warm colours, a foundation that gives a faint blush to the skin, and rosy beige powder (one tone deeper than your own skin is best). The lipstick may be as pink as a water-melon or bright red as a rose, but the finish must have a unichrome harmony.

Eyes brighten and widen when lashes are brushed lightly with mascara. A trace of eyes shadow in green, blue or violet — just a hint.

Your mirror and an instinct for colour harmony will be your best guides.

LIESL EISINGER.

Recipes for the Mailbag

By MOLLY LYONS BAR-DAVID

BE calm, Juliette — this column isn't just for those who saute mushrooms to serve in cream. For years I've been stingy with margarine and mean with eggs, but during the holiday season one goes on a fling and tells what to do with the turkeys and the apples that, after all, do find their way from the farms to the households. But this recipe I dedicate to you as cheap and filling, and fancy, too, (costs 250 pruta a big serving):

Fake Steak

1 large tin meat loaf; 2 large eggplants, 2 cloves garlic, 1 egg. Oil for frying. Salt and pepper.

Cut eggplant into thick slices (three or four centimetres). Slit a pocket in the eggplant. Sandwich a slice of tinned meat loaf into it, (be sure that the eggplant is not cut to the rim except where the meat must enter). Dip into beaten egg (to which salt and pepper has been added). Fry in very hot fat. If the fat is not very hot it will be absorbed into the eggplant and the meal will become both expensive and greasy. Chop garlic into the fat. When brown and crisp, the eggplants look like steak and the meat in the pocket permeates the taste of the vegetable for further effect.

Ruth wants a recipe for guava jelly. I hope that you have your own tree since this fruit has been very highly priced this season. Quinces, too, make very good jelly, so here's how with each of these fruits (they are also very good combined):

Guava Jelly

4 cups sliced guavas. Sugar. Lemon juice.

Use green guavas if possible, otherwise you'll want to add lemon juice for the necessary tartness. Wash and slice. Cook in water that just covers the fruit. When very soft, let the fruit drain through a muslin bag. Take this clear juice and add an equal quantity of sugar. Boil, until the mixture gets thick. Pour into sterilized jar, cover with wax and seal.

Quince Jelly

Rub the fur off the quinces, peel the fruit and cut into pieces. Keep the peels and the cores separately. Drop perfect pieces into one bowl and the parings into another. Add water (two parts water to one part fruit or parings) and cook gently for two hours. Strain both. Throw out the parings, but the fruit can be used as compote. Add the two lots of juice together. Measure. For every pint of juice add a pint of sugar and cook for half an hour. When it jells on a cool plate, it is done. Pour into sterilized jars and seal. If you wish, you can flavour with vanilla before pouring into jars.

Haya wants a very fancy dish that she can serve cold at a supper party. The following recipe is lovely to look at, and a delight to eat.

Moulded Two Tone Fish Salad

LAYER 1.—1 sheet gelatine, plain, 1 pkg fish fillet, cooked, 1 cup cold water, 1 cup hot water, 3 tbsps. lemon juice, 1 tsp. salt, 2 gamba, finely slivered, 1 green pepper, finely slivered, ½ cup diced celery stalk.

LAYER 2. — 1 pkg. lemon jelly powder, ½ cup cold water, ½ cup boiling water, 2 tbsps. lemon juice, 1 cup mashed avocado, ½ cup sour cream, ½ cup mayonnaise, 1 tsp. salt.

For Layer 1. Soften gelatine in cold water. Add hot water and stir until dissolved. Add lemon juice and salt. Chill until mixture is half jelled. Fold in flaked cooled fish fillet (steamed halibut is especially good in this). Add the diced celery, gamba and pepper. Turn into a loaf pan and chill until almost firm. Soften the lemon juice powder in cold water, pour in boiling water and stir until dissolved. Add lemon juice. Chill until half thick. Immediately after mashing avocado add lemon juice, sour cream, mayonnaise and salt and pepper to taste. Mix well with half-thick lemon jelly. Pour over fish layer and chill until firm. Just before serving unmould on lettuce and garnish with lilies made of small gambas (just cut into sectors to make petals).

Carmela is going to have a birthday party and wants to serve "cheap" home-made candy. There is no such thing, Carmela. But perhaps this recipe will still cost less than the ready-made stuff in the stores:

Peanut Brittle

2 cups sugar, 1 cup shelled peanuts.

Shell and chop the peanuts. Line a greased pan with the peanuts. Put sugar in a heavy frying pan and beat until it becomes a thin light brown syrup. Stir all the time. Pour over peanuts while warm. When cool, break into pieces.

You can use puffed wheat instead of, or with, the peanuts in this recipe.

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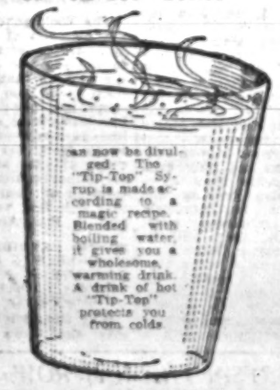

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THE SOUTH AFRICAN SCENE

AN ESSAY ON RACIAL TENSION. By Philip Mason.—Royal Institute of International Affairs, London. 144 pp. 8/6.

Mr. Mason is Director of the Studies of Race Relation at Chatham House. He is also (under the *nom de plume* of Woodruff) the author of a remarkable story of the British in India. (Two volumes: "The Founders" and "The Guardians.")

In the study under review he is careful to be, as dispassionate and impersonal as can be, eschewing moral judgments. As Mr. Mason more or less says in his preface, his is merely a sketch for a design. The plan of the whole building is to be completed some day by pains-taking scholars. Here we have only one part, if an important one — that dealing with the Union of South Africa, at the moment the most dangerous and urgent question. We must say at once that Mr. Mason offers no solution — he merely lays the problem and the different attempts at solving it before us. For us Jews, not unnaturally always eager to see how our own question is regarded by the others, the writer's scant words about anti-Semitism offer little comfort. In the second chapter, a comprehensive view of the "areas of tension," Mr. Mason has a paragraph of about 20 lines, concluding that "since the Jews themselves forget that they are Jews, the fact can easily be forgotten by others." Quite apart from the fact that surely it is up to us whether we want to forget, the ancient absurdity has so lately been proved disastrous for those who believed in it that we marvel at Mr. Mason's repeating it. (Koestler has also done so quite recently but he, at least, bases his solution on the existence of the State of Israel). It is significant that, in quite another context, Mr. Mason does get to the root of the matter. Apropos the Boers in Africa, he says that they, unlike all other whites in danger of being swamped by a native majority of huge proportions, *have no country to go back to.*

Human Conflicts

Mr. Mason examines the conflict between Africans and whites as minutely as an essay of this length will allow him. As to the nature of race, he arrives at a satisfactory, if tentative, definition: "A group of human beings distinguished from other groups by several genetic and biological characteristics normally found in association." Going on to the different areas of tension, trying to find biological, statistical, social and political answers to the problem, Mr. Mason has many shrewd and understanding things to say. He warmed this reader's heart especially by the scorn he pours on intelligence tests.

His conclusion, as might be expected, is that no differences which might justify domination of one race by the other can be detected. Examining closely the reasons underlying racial feeling, and the imposition of various stabilizing devices by the white conquerors, he finds that it is fear (on both sides) which is the main factor. He also shows that barriers erected prove that there is sexual attraction, not aversion, for the latter would preclude the need for them.

Finally Mr. Mason, who has roved all over the world, including the southern states of the U.S., carefully analyses the historical, economical and social aspects of the tension in South Africa. He lays before us the different plans of which the *apartheid* scheme of the Malan administration has been victorious. Not everyone knows that *apartheid* means not only even stricter segregation than heretofore, but also keeping the Bantus within comparatively tiny native states, already overcrowded, where they will be "free" to administer themselves. Mr. Mason naturally has doubts whether the plan is feasible, but here we lack space to follow his argument fully. His outlook is deeply pessimistic, and he buttresses this pessimism with a

By PAULA ARNOLD

thorough economical and social investigation.

It is most instructive and satisfying to read a scholarly book of this kind side by side with Mr. Unwin's recent novel, "The Governor's Wife," and I recommend the exercise. The two supplement and enhance each other beautifully.

THE GOVERNOR'S WIFE. By David Unwin. — Joseph and the Book Society, London. 223 pp. 12/6.

The novel under review, a first, is finished and accomplished to a degree; it is beautifully written (indeed, one is constantly tempted to quote) and it contains the most vivid descriptions I have read for a long time. There are unforgettable episodes in the most diverse localities with backgrounds as different as can be — Government House dinners, formal yet revealing, in Bandaland (a thin camouflage of Tanganyika), a murder scene among the "Wamai," a physically splendid non-Negro nomad tribe to which Colonel Bulwers, the D.C., is passionately attached; a degrading and disgusting riot in a native location, with Boer police manhandling an innocent old Negro; Johannesburg (camouflaged as "Smithville"), seen from the viewpoint of a roaring, swashbuckling Boer minister; a visit to a sisal farm on the border of the native reserve in "Equatoria" (actually the Union of South Africa) whose manager, a decent Englishman, is a failure just because of his humanity; and many others.

The story is ostensibly told by a young expert from England, sent to "Bandaland" to report on an irrigation scheme, the Governor's dream and passion, which would provide work and food for the miserable "Renduyu" and the Negro population of "Bandaland," and "Equatoria" as well. This plan is opposed by Colonel Bulmers on the ground that his beloved "Wamai" would be made homeless by it (compare the opposition of the Mandatory Government to the settlement of the Negev); and the authorities of neighbouring "Equatoria" refuse to cooperate because they do not believe in helping Africans, "who are the world's worst farmers."

The different scenes shift kaleidoscopically, the conflicting standpoints are set forth skilfully in conversation, the characters come out sharp and clear — with one notable exception, the shadowy Governor's wife.

The brilliant first chapter, swift and blindingly illuminating, sets the pace. We see and hear a great deal which is indelibly stamped on our memory. But the human element is static; in fact there is no story except that of a most unreal and laboured attachment between the narrater and the Governor's wife. Nevertheless, the book is warmly recommended as a brilliantly vivid and devastatingly clever report on things African — crammed with facts credibly and beautifully told. Let us look upon it as a series of short stories. It isn't a novel, but is is excellent.

Jewish - Achievements

MORRIS ALEXANDER. By Enid Alexander. — Juta, Johannesburg. 256 pp. 21 s.

No South African Jew has equalled the Parliamentary achievements of Morris Alexander. Kentridge has served many years in Parliament, and Henry Gluckman even attained Cabinet rank, but neither of them can be considered as important as Alexander was. For over 30 years, apart from a short period, he sat in the South African Parliament and fought hopeless but impressive battles for liberalism and for the underdog, above all for immigration.

Alexander seems to have come instinctively to the view of South Africa enunciated by Sonnabend—"Too much history, too little immigration." He fought for Jews, for Indians, for any race prepared to come to an empty land. The tragedy of South Africa is that he failed: to this day it remains a "closed shop"; as soon as its inhabitants feel the manifold but passing difficulties which come with the blessings of mass immigration, they shut the doors.

While Alexander was a devoted Zionist, his main interest as a Jew lay with the Board of Deputies, an organization primarily interested in acting as "watchdog" for Jewish interests in South Africa. Mrs. Alexander's biography does not deal with the struggles of the liberals inside the Board, which became in the end an impressive institution, working in close harmony with the S.A. Zionist Federation.

The book generally reads like the memoirs of the Victorians: Mrs. Alexander makes no effort to analyze her late husband in the modern manner, to find out what made him run. It is also somewhat bewildering to find him move from apparently dove-like harmony with Ruth to divorce from her and to marriage with the author. But these are minor criticisms; people interested in South African history will find valuable information in Mrs. Alexander's book.

SOUTH AFRICAN JEWS IN WORLD WAR II. Compiled and published by the S.A. Jewish Board of Deputies. — Johannesburg. 256 pp.

Why should it be necessary to show that Jews fight for their countries at least as willingly and as hard as Gentiles? Obviously this is to rebut the sneers that the Jews were skulkers, for it must be remembered that South Africa was a country without conscription.

Notwithstanding these reflections, I still think that this book was worth writing. In the first place, in fact there are these sneers: for Jews living in the Diaspora it is essential to re-assert their good citizenship. And even Jews at home in Israel are pleased to honour deserving Jews in foreign countries. The record of achievement in war of these South African Jews is thus well worth preserving.

The book itself is brightly written; it sustains one's interest throughout, particularly if one knew the locale and people. Apart from its strictly Jewish interest, it records the long struggle from El Wak to Milan, to which South Africa made a great contribution. Then there were the Jewish achievements in the South African Air Force: those Jews formed later a vital part of the nucleus of the Israel Air Force.

In passing, it is rather pathetic to notice that the 10,000 South African Jews achieved very little to help the Jewish victims of the Nazis. It was left to a few thousand Jews from a Jewish country, the Jewish Brigade, to do the real rescue work.

PHILIP GILLON

AARTHE EPHRAIM-MARCUS: NUNS AT EIN KAREM
From the artist's current exhibition at the Nora Gallery, Jerusalem

LONDON LETTER By OLIVIA MANNING

From Playhouse to History

The English autumn is like the little girl with a curl in the middle of her forehead — when it is nice, it is very, very nice, and when it is not it is horrid. At the moment it is being very nice, a belated compensation for the worst summer for 527 years, or whatever the figure was. In the mild, misty air, the leaves still cling golden and red to the trees. The mornings are scented by bonfires as the St. John's Wood gardens are cleared of leaves and left trim and expectant for the winter; the evenings are richly pink with the flames and smoke of autumnal sunsets; and at night — well, at night there is a hint of fog, a threat of what is to come. Already, the larger shops are putting up their Christmas decorations, and Father Christmases are appearing all over the place to the bewilderment and delight of the children.

The next thing will be pantomimes. Meanwhile we are being prepared by a number of light comedies. "Book of the Month," by Basil Thomas, at the Cambridge Theatre, is one of the lightest but it is a lot of fun. It tells the story of a best-selling novel written by the teen-age daughter of staid and ordinary parents. "Bare Bosom'd Night," chosen as the Book of the Month is, fortunately, not typical of the usual book club choices and it is hard to believe that in real life the novel would even have found a publisher.

Still, accepting it for what it is, we delight in the chaos which it causes in the writer's home town. She has used her parents and friends as models for her characters, but she has so transformed them that they are prostrated when they read the author's advance copies of the book. Daddy she depicts as having an affair with his sister-in-law, Mummy is similarly engaged with the doctor, a family friend is shown as the seducer of the housemaid. This melodramatic version of family life is acted for us in a hilarious scene inside the play. The whole is good entertainment but it might have been a more pertinent comment on life had the playwright not tended to guy his situation into farce.

The Kingdom of Acre

An important recent book that will be of particular interest to Israel readers is the third volume of Steven Runciman's "History of the Crusades": The Kingdom of Acre and the Later Crusades" (Cambridge University Press, 35/-). The Hon. Steven Runciman will be remembered in Jerusalem, where he spent much time during the war and which he has visited since. His vast and definitive history of the Crusades is a work of scholarship on the highest level. Most of the major episodes in the book occur in the 13th century. Chief among them are the sack of Constantinople by the Franks in 1204 and the defeat of Kitbuqa, the Christian Turkish general, by the Moslem Kutuz in 1260, the fateful year in which the Christians failed to seize their last, or almost their last, opportunity of overthrowing Islam.

Mr. Runciman is a powerful writer who can draw figures out of the mists of legend and present them to us as realities. For the first time for most of us, Saladdin, the victor of Hattin, and Richard the Lion-Hearted can be seen not as romantic heroes but as the human beings they were.

The moral of the book would seem to be that force achieves nothing. Indeed, by wrecking the Byzantine Empire the Crusades, intolerant and often blundering, opened the way to a more powerful Ottoman Empire than would have been possible without Western interference. Mr. Runciman heightens the reality of his history by his brilliant presentation of the background. It is also made clear to us that the chief sufferers during these waves of Western aggression were the native Christians, the natural victims of Moslem resentment and alarm.

The author describes the Crusades as "a tragic and destructive episode" and does so with good reason.

DAVID KRIVINE

Mother Of Kibbutzim

A VILLAGE BY THE JORDAN — THE STORY OF DEGANIA. Told by Joseph Baratz. — Harvill Press, London. 176 pp. Illustrated. 12/6.

Joseph Baratz might be described as a veteran twice over, being the Grand Old Man of Degania, Israel's Grand Old Kvutza. It is exceptionally agreeable because it is so unusual, to read a book about Israel in an English which uses understatement. Those who took down the Baratz story on paper left it as straightforward and horny-handed as they received it.

Of course, Baratz is not a drawing-room idealist. When people toil as hard as he and Joseph Bussell and A. D. Gordon, there is a deep purpose impelling them. Before they found (not "Juni," as the book says) became Degania, "the flat valley was like a hot plate" in the summer, and in the winter the mud "sucked the boots off your feet." Turks tortured members of the settlement during World War I by placing hot eggs under their armpits among other devices. Even travelling was hard, and we see Baratz crouching behind the headlights on a Russian locomotive ("the engine got so hot. I was being roasted to a cinder"). They certainly could take their medicine, though of the Second Aliya, Miriam, wife of Baratz, is a woman to revere. It is mentioned incidentally that "for 44 years now she has got up every night at midnight to do the milking."

Pangs of Adjustment

There was heroism. Moshe Barsky was attacked by Beduin who wanted to capture his mule, but he set the mule on its way back to Degania and stayed to fight single-handed (for "Moses knew that every mule was precious"). There were cases of despair: Zvi, who shot himself across Barsky's grave, His last note ended: "Tell my parents I mustn't think o' them or I shall be afraid." Dominating all these setbacks there was the unbending, plodding determination of the farmer with a mission.

Because the story is told so simply, it is at times singularly moving. The book also forms a most readable exposition of kibbutz life for the general reader. It is a pity that the publishers did not let their readers know that much of the material was secured and put in writing by Ya'acov Morris, part-author of the volume.

"A Village by the Jordan" is produced by a non-Jewish firm and may well have been intended for the Gentile world. It should make recommended reading for many latter-day Zionists too.

DAVID KRIVINE

A WRITER'S LIFE WORK

AARON ABRAHAM KABAK

Ten years have passed since the death of Dr. A. A. Kabak, who was once characterized as "the originator of Zionist story-telling," but who is chiefly remembered in Hebrew literature for his two major novels on Messianic themes.

Kabak was born at Smorgon in Lithuania in 1880, and, like so many of his own and previous generations, left the rabbinical household of his parents at the early age of 13 in order to engage in Jewish and secular studies. In due course, he obtained a doctorate at Lausanne University for a study of Tolstoy's guiding ideas. At the age of 19, he published his first Hebrew essay as spokesman for the younger generation. His earlier novels, antedating the First World War, dealt with the emergence of the Jewish National Movement in Eastern Europe, and its contacts and conflicts with the various parallel and competing trends, Jewish and other, which were then contending for the support of young Jews in Russia.

Kabak came here in 1921 and commenced his teaching career (one of his works deals with "General Experimental and Pedagogical Psychology"). His sense of the driving forces of Jewish history led him to write a trilogy on Shlomo Molcho, the Lisbon Marrano of the early 16th century, otherwise known as Don Diego Pires, who renounced Christianity for Kabbalist Messianism, joined forces with the enigmatic David Reubeni, travelled hither and yon round the Mediterranean basin and elsewhere, and was finally burnt as a relapsed heretic at Bologna, leaving behind him, *inter alia*, a remarkable book of his own dreams. "Shlomo Molcho" was followed by "Between the Sea and the Desert," describing the prewar days of Jewish settlement in this country.

Life of Jesus

In 1937 there appeared what is regarded as his most outstanding work, "Bamish'ol Hatzar" (On the Narrow Path), a novel on the life and death of Jesus, displaying his familiarity with Jewish and other sources. This novel, which shows his boundless love of Galilee, was of considerable importance thematically and stylistically. It was a first attempt to use Mishnaic Hebrew as a basis for story-telling purposes, and has been followed by a number of others, the most recent being that of Moshe Shamir in "Melech Basar Vadam" (A King of Flesh and Blood).

Jewish Forsyte Saga

During the last years of his life, Kabak wrote several parts of "The History of a Family," which he saw as a Jewish Forsyte Saga. It deals with all that befell a family in Eastern Europe and elsewhere during the past century, from the 1840's on. The volumes published included: "In a Vacuum," "Story without Heroes," and "In the Shadow of the Gallows." However, he did not live to complete the series as he had envisaged it.

Kabak's Hebrew kept pace with and reflected the changes that took place in the language during half a century. He gradually discarded the somewhat florid style that was a heritage of the *melitza* period, and displayed his stylistic powers in "Shlomo Molcho" and his novel of Jesus, both of which called for technical virtuosity. All his stories make good reading, and often rise to passages of high literary quality and intensity. Mention should also be made of his translations, which included Wassermann from the German, Stendhal and Loti from the French, and Mereshkowski from the Russian.

All in all, Kabak had something in common with Galsworthy in many respects, and had he lived to complete his family chronicle, the resemblance would probably have become clearer. His concern with the problems of Messianism and of Man's relations with and awareness of the Godhead, which are posed by a study of Jesus in the latter's own *milieu*, revealed him as one of the most serious Jewish writers of this century. The popularity which marked his work in the past will gradually be succeeded by the reasoned appreciation which befits an author who is, and deserves to be regarded as, something more than a semi-classic.

I.M. LASK

Round the Bookshops

HEBREW . . .

It was in the early 20's, when psychology was "the rage," that a pretty co-ed walked up to the lecturer's desk and, in an attempt to impress him with her profound interest in the subject, asked: "How long can a person live without brains?" "I really can't say," came the quick reply, "How old are you?"

N. Nardi's "haPsychologia Shel haYeled" (Chachik, IL.3.750) does not purport to delve into such imponderables but deals mostly with a strict analysis of the pre-school and school period of the child and musters all available factors to draw an over-all portrait of the man in the making. In "Al Shitat Hamoda" (The Scientific Method, Chachik, IL.2.250) Josef Benivich examines the methods leading to scientific conclusions and the basis for their authenticity.

"Pirkei Minhag veHalakha" (Studies in Customs and Laws Kiryat Sefer, IL.2-) is a study by A. Z. Mejamed on the essence and sources of some of the Jewish laws and customs, chiefly the Jewish calendar, feasts and fasts, Torah reading and prayer. From Z. Warhaftig comes "Al haShiput haRabbani b'Yisrael" (Rabbinical Jurisdiction in Israel, Mereshet) a collection of speeches on the subject and replies to the Knesset debate.

Dedicated "To my wife—melodiously," Israel Shalita presents us with the second part of his "Encyclopaedia leMusica" (Encyclopaedia of Music, Chachik, IL.7.500) which deals with terminology and comprises a dictionary of terms, theory, instruments, forms and history. The first part dealt with personalities.

Three plays on the lives of three great Hassidic rabbis come from the pen of Z. Cohen, "Shlosha K'tarim" (Three Crowns, Massada, IL.4.750) portrays Levi Yitzhak of Berdichev, Shneour Zalman of Ladi, and Mendel of Kotzk.

Yigal Mossinzon is back with still another of his Hasamba thrillers, "Hasamba Veha'almoni Bamaseikha Hash'hora" (The Black Mask, Tversky, IL.1.100), while for the younger children Niv offers "G'Vlei Zahav" (Golden Cups, IL.1.500) a collection of legends by Ephraim Zoref.

A. Kotzer gives us a picture, in the form of a novel, of things that happened not so long ago when "Lehi" opened its campaign against its sworn enemies. The book is "B'dam Maftzi'a Shahar" (Blood as Dawn Breaks, Israel, IL.2.750).

I. D. Berkowitz has completed the 14th part of Sholem Aleichem's works with the publication of "Yossele Hazanir" (Yossele the Nightingale, Dvir). Mordekhai Ovadyahu looks at Israel in a short story, "Yom l'Yom" (Day to Day, Galim, IL.2.750).

Robert Graves ended "I Claudius" with the picture of the useless Claudius Tiberius Caesar being proclaimed Emperor by the Palace Guard, a move that surprised him even more than it did the Roman legions. Now comes "Claudius Ha'El" (Claudius the God, Massada IL.2.500, from the English by Naftali Golan) portraying the madman's rule and his death at the hands of Nero's notorious mother Agrippa.

M.H.

. . . AND FOREIGN

Book-buyers will be delighted by the appearance of some new Modern Library classics, probably the best-produced, low-priced reprints available from either England or America. Most interesting of them is the selection of short stories by Eudora Welty (IL.1.885). Miss Welty is perhaps the best of that huge legion of writers below the Mason-Dixie line who fell under the influence of James and Chekhov: unlike other imitators of the methods and moods of the masters, she writes very well indeed, and applies the techniques of subtlety with great effect.

Murphy and Bacharach's "Outline of Abnormal Psychology" (Modern Library, IL.1.885) has been brought up to date. The selection of Browning's poetry (Modern Library, IL.1.885) has been competently done, and much of this master's lesser work successfully excluded.

I cannot claim for a moment to have read "Great Voices of the Reformation" (Modern Library Giant, IL.3.185), but it is available in a handsome edition for those interested in the teachings of Luther, and his contemporaries.

Among the paperbacks, Doubleday is producing an excellent and durable series in the Anchor books. Although these are more expensive than most of the American reprints, they are also capable of being read and retained for years. "The Great Tradition" by F. R. Leavis (IL.1.235) will be pounced upon by students of English at the University and schools — Professor Leavis is today the acknowledged leader of a school of criticism. Another book useful to unfortunate examinees is Edmund Wilson's "Eight Essays" (Anchor, IL.1.105), although several of these essays are somewhat out of date.

Three Anchor books which will grace many people's bookshelves, although few are likely to read them, are Huizenga's "The Waning of the Middle Ages," Berenson's "Aesthetics and History" and Burtts "The Metaphysical Foundations of Modern Science." (Anchor, IL.1.235 each).

After this spate of profundity and wisdom, there is some fair fiction available. Joan Henry's "Yield to the Night" (Doubleday, IL.3.575) is a dramatic presentation of the last days of a murderess waiting to be hanged: I can hardly call it light reading, but it is certainly gripping. Leading American critics think highly of Italy's Alberto Moravia: "The Fancy Dress Party" (Signet, 325 Pr.) is described as "wise and wicked." Personally, I do not agree with the said critics, and find Moravia inane and cold.

The best light reading after all the philosophy is Evelyn Waugh's "Black Mischief" (Penguin, 350 Pr.)—this really possesses the qualities of "sly satire and light-hearted laughter" claimed on behalf of Moravia.

If any readers of *The Jerusalem Post* are interested in good, hearty, old-fashioned, below-the-belly laughter, three collections of very sexy jokes indeed are available — "Sextra Special" (Scylla, IL.3.575), "Over Sexteen" (Grayson, IL.3.900) and "More Over Sexteen (Grayson, IL.3.900). The titles indicate the contents.

P.G.

NEGEV GUIDE

ISRAEL IN YOUR POCKET. A Rambler's Guide. Vol. 3. Southern Israel. By Theodor F. Meyseis — Ben Dor. pp. 281-398 + XXIV.

Well-known to "Post" readers, "Rambler" takes us from Tel Aviv to Ashkelon, then to Eilat and then back to the Dead Sea area, with the aid of his guide book on the Negev, the first of its kind ever published.

Mr. Meysels gives us a rapid glance at Beit Dagon and Givat Brenner, stopping short at Ashkelon, devoting six pages to the derivation of the name, the history of the place, and a discussion of its connection with the immediate countryside. Then on to Beersheba, the traditional translation of which, "The Seven Wells," he rejects out of hand. And why does our Guide call Ma'aleh ha'Akrabim "The Ladder of the Scorpions," when Ma'aleh really means "ascent?" (The "Ladder of Tyre" is "Sullam Tzor").

Apart from such controversial points, this third part of the "Guide," based as it is on the author's own wanderings and research, is both interesting and useful.

M.H.

Between Love and Duty

THE CITY CALLED HOLY. By Maurice Collard.— Cape, London. 224 pp., 12/6.

Love affairs between a native girl and an enemy soldier have become a recurrent theme in war fiction, but the background of Jerusalem in the summer of 1947 lends special significance to this first, and apparently autibiographical, novel.

The British police sergeant, who tells the story in the first person, is a serious young man, fond of reading, and in search of higher values. He is more plausibly portrayed than the Jewish girl, sole survivor of a Viennese professor's family, who taxes our credulity when she discovers, *prima visita*, the prince of her dreams in a search party that has just killed two of her young neighbours in Mea Shearim. Nor is it very likely that, as the story proceeds, her people, especially the underground types among them, should not sooner have become suspicious of Sergeant Dendry's frequent visits to Leah's room. However, as she says, "it is always easier to condemn than to understand."

This unconvincing (though probably "real") interlude notwithstanding, this is on another plane, a dramatically told story of considerable human interest and even documentary value. Since it is unlikely that the memoirs of Farran, Ferguson & Co. will ever be published, we have here the first, authentic description of events in that hectic summer, as seen through the eyes of a sensitive policeman. There are many illuminating passages on the conflicting views held by British C.I.D. men on Arab politics and Jews "on a crusade," and on police methods in fighting terrorism.

H.M.

CHRYSANTHEMUM ROW

Van Gogh with his flame-brush
Could have dashed off nothing of such tranquil solidarity;
How these obedient chrysanthemums flank
The narrow flagging leading to the house;
Wise, heavy with royal vintage,
Their tousled heads ripening with blaze,
Or pink,
Skirts blown full with the symmetry
Of Degas' motionless dancers.

Stop, all you who enter here,
Humble your heads
And return obeisance to these courteous crowns.
And you, November summer,
Hold on,
Bear us your moon-chill nights and breathless mornings,
But leash your hounds,
Spare these ranks the flogging wind-lash.

DOV VARDI

Life and Letters

Memorial to War-time Drivers

A book telling the story of the 462 General Transport Company R.A.S.C. during the Second World War is to be published shortly, Mr. J. Baratz, Chairman of the Soldiers Welfare Committee, said at a reception held recently for Mr. J. Ben Gal and Mr. M. Barkai, to mark their efforts in erecting the memorial for the 140 drivers of the company who were drowned on their way to Malta. Mr. Harry Joffe, who commanded the Company, also spoke at the reception.

Beethoven's Beloved

The book, "Beethoven's Ferne und Unsterbliche Geliebte," by Siegmund Kaznelson, the Jerusalem writer and publisher, has had an outstanding success, according to reviews in the foreign press. In the last of three articles in the Sunday Times, Ernest Newman, dean of England's music critics, describes the book as "the most important contribution to Beethoven biography made during the last half-century."

A Kruger Reminiscence

The retirement of Dr. Malan on November 30, coincides with the 50th anniversary of the death of Paul Kruger, President of Transvaal and one of the builders of South Africa. In a letter to The Jerusalem Post, Mr. S. Nissenbaum recalls that in Kruger's time every new church was allotted a plot of 4,000 square metres, but Jews received only 2,000 metres for their synagogues. When representations were made to him, Kruger (who, by the way, himself opened one of these new synagogues), justified the procedure by pointing out that since, unlike the Jews, the Christians believed in both the Old and New Testaments, it was only right that they should have twice as much land for their churches.

New Hebrew Weekly

The first number of "Panim El Panim" ("Face to Face"), a new 20-page illustrated weekly published by the "Emunim Association" in Jerusalem, is announced for December 22. According to the prospectus, the new periodical, which is described as independent, will deal with all aspects of life in Israel from a constructive religious point of view.

Science Instructor for Jordan

Dr. Herbert H. Grantham, a Canadian educator who completed a one-year mission in Indonesia for Unesco in 1952, has arrived in Jordan on an assignment under the U.N. technical assistance programme. He is acting as Government adviser on science teaching, concentrating on the establishment of school laboratories with equipment made from local materials.

Graphology

Two studies by Dr. Richard Pekorny, Tel Aviv graphology expert, were recently published in "Nederlands Tijdschrift voor Graziologie," and "Schweizeriache Zeitschrift fuer Psychologie." Both studies are concerned with psycho-analytical subjects.

Medical Journals

Dr. L. Olitzki, Professor of Bacteriology at the Hebrew University, who is already serving on the editorial board of the Swiss "Journal of General Pathology and Bacteriology," has been invited to represent Israel in a similar capacity at "Medical Microbiology and Serology," a new international periodical published in Amsterdam.

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TEL AVIV
The Jerusalem Post, 32 Rehov Nahlat Benyamin
Zmanim, 38 Rehov Gruzenberg
K.L.M., 76 Allenby Road
Photo Wers, 19 Allenby Road
Air France, 32 Allenby Road Ortex, Dizengoff Square
Salon Ascita, Rehov Mapu cor. Ben Yehuda
Zelichov, Book and Toy Shop, 194 Rehov Ben Yehuda
Dr. H. Lichtblau, 10 Rehov Prague
Hakol Lazarkhan, Malityaha, 39 Rehov Ahavat Zion (Ravsco)
Book & Gift Shop, 69 Reh. Ibn Gabirol cor. Rehov Frishman

HAIFA:
The Jerusalem Post, 1 Rehov Khayat
Zmanim, 3a Rehov Arlosoroff Hadar Bookshop, 15 Reh. Herzl
Carmel Bazaar, Central Carmel.
Air France, 19 Derekh Ha'atzmaut.

KIRYAT BIALIK:
Dr. Fiegel.

KIRYAT AMAL:
M. Zelinsky; Newspaper Kiosk.

EVAN ATA:
Mrs. Else Wolff

NAHARIYA:
Simon Steinberg

BEERSHEBA:
Ben Adi

RISHON LE ZION:
Oppenheimer

RAMAT GAN:
Hakol Lazarr, 31 Rehov Bialik

ASHKELON:
Local Council office, "Pinat Hakoreh" (Schlussgow)

BNEI BRAK:
Perber & Freund, Rehov Aliya

NATANYA:
A. Pompon's Bookstore, 4 Reh. Herzl.

PETAH TIKVA:
Levy.

REHOVOT:
Urbach.

ALL RE-SELL OFFICES

TEL AVIV:
Main Office, 96 Allenby Rd.
Dan Hotel (Branch Booking Office), 99 Rehov Ha'yarkon.

JERUSALEM:
Julian's Way.

HAIFA:
7-9 Derekh Ha'atzmaut (Shalom).